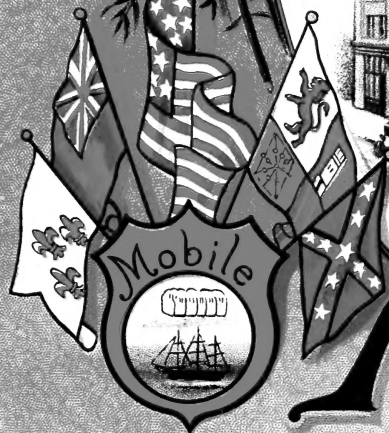


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A black and white illustration of a bouquet of flowers. The bouquet includes a large white daisy with a dark center, several smaller daisies, and roses. The flowers are arranged in a dense, overlapping manner. In the background, there is a large, stylized letter 'L' that curves around the top and right sides of the bouquet. To the right, a portion of a building with many windows is visible. The overall style is reminiscent of mid-20th-century graphic design.

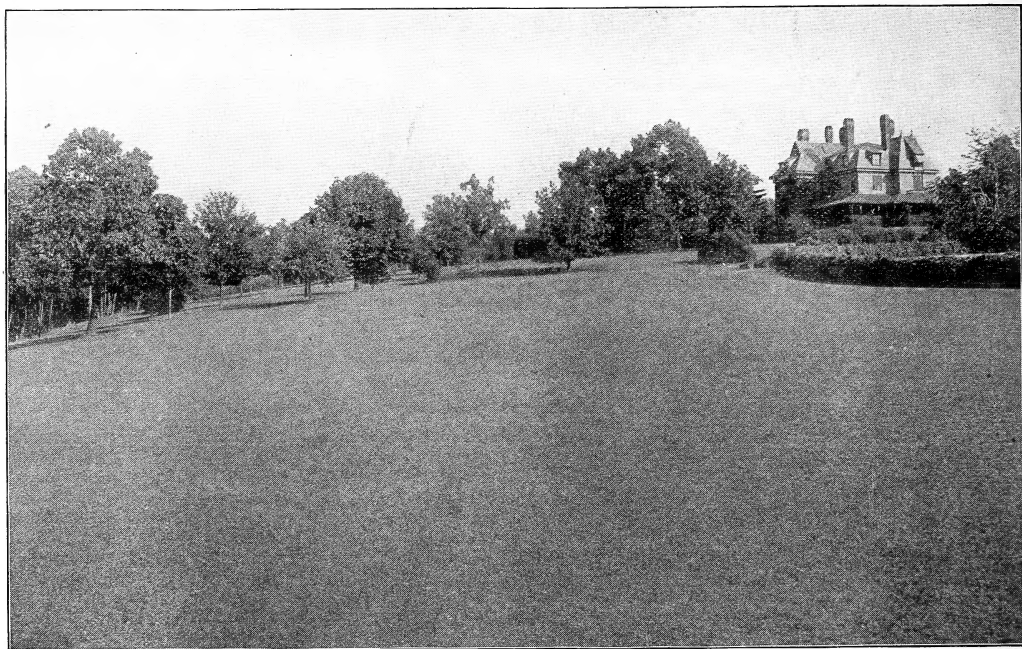


1912

MOBILE ALA.

U.S.A.

The City of Five Flags.



VAN ANTWERP'S LAWN GRASS SEED

PRICES:—Van Antwerp's Winter Lawn Grass Seed, per lb. 25c., per pk. 90c., per bus. \$3.00
Quantities to use—1 lb. to 300 square feet, and 100 lbs. for one acre.

PREPARATION FOR SOWING

For new lawns the ground should be deeply plowed or spaded, cultivated and smoothed to break up all clods. Remove all trash and pulverize as finely as possible. If the earth is not rich enough, use well rotted stable manure or bone meal and phosphate in equal parts.

Five (5) pounds Commercial Fertilizer will cover 300 square feet or seven hundred and fifty (750) pounds to the acre.

Sow seed for Winter lawn from October, November and December, using Van Antwerp's Special Mixed Winter Lawn Grass Seed. For Summer lawn, sow in March and April, using Van Antwerp's Bermuda Grass Seed.

For renovating old lawns, harrow or rake over the old grass, especially the bare spots, applying one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) or one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) amount of seed with a good application of fertilizer, then rolling the lawn until soil becomes firm.

Pull out or cut with knife weeds or coarse grass which springs up from all newly cultivated soils. Cut grass often, but not closer than two (2) inches. In dry weather a thorough watering once a week in the evening will prove beneficial.

If you wish to be successful in obtaining a beautiful lawn, seed heavily and mow frequently

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED STORE-ORDER SHEET

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED STORE

Date 191

Name _____

Post Office

County _____ State _____

Sent by _____

For which find amount enclosed

(Mail, Express or Freight)

Post Office Order, \$ Cash, \$

Draft, \$

[illegible]

Please carry out price to each item

[OVER]

[illegible]

To Our Friends and Patrons



Take great pleasure in presenting you this, our Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Field and Garden Seeds. We offer only those varieties which our years of experience have taught us are best adapted to our Southern soil and climate. We purchase our supplies from the best and most reliable growers, and devote special care to the selection of the best strains of each variety.

For supplying Southern farmers and gardeners, we offer inducements not equalled by other seedsmen. The saving of time and transportation charges, and the fact that our prices are as low as, if not lower than, those of other seedsmen, are strong inducements for Southern seed buyers to give us preference in placing their orders for seeds.

Truckers who require large quantities of any variety of vegetable seeds should write us for special prices.

Ordering seeds through the mail is as easy as purchasing them at our store. We give the same careful attention to every order, whether large or small, and always endeavor to fill them the same day as received, usually accomplishing this, except under extraordinary circumstances.

Soliciting your orders, we remain,

Very truly yours,

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED STORE

More than forty years in the seed business has reconciled us to the fact that we cannot supply everyone all the time with their needs, but one of the frequent satisfactions of our business is the renewal of relations with former customers.



GROUNDWORK

Natural born money-makers are usually those who till the field of opportunity industriously. Van Antwerp's Seeds are a great help.

PURCHASES.—For every \$1 remitted for seed in packets, you may order two dozen 5c. packets or one dozen 10c. packets. Onion sets are not put up in packets, so do not come under this, nor any other seed in bulk, nor flowering Bulbs.

OUR PACKET SEEDS are large and well selected, and should not be compared with the half-size, poorly filled commission seeds which have no doubt for years been traveling from one end of the country to the other.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—There are many causes over which we have no control which operate unfavorably in the germination of seed and the maturity of the crop. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavorable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be cold and wet; this will cause the seed to rot; or it may be hot and dry, and thus destroy the germ before it shows itself. The seeds may be, and frequently are, destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for them we cannot be responsible. While we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, our seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once, and money paid will be refunded.

The completeness of our seed stock, our acquaintance with seed growers, and the close margin on which we sell, suggest the likelihood of our being able to fill some of your present needs at lower cost and with better satisfaction than others.

REMARKS TO PURCHASERS

Read Carefully Before Ordering

All prices subject to change without notice

NAME AND ADDRESS.—Write your Name, Post Office, County and State as plainly as possible.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Money sent by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Express will be at our risk. If sent by other means, it must be at the sender's risk. United States Postage Stamps will be received, if in good condition. In sending stamps, please fold in a piece of brown or waxed paper, to prevent them from sticking together.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—We pay postage on 5c. and 10c. packages and quarter-pounds. When ordering larger quantities, add 8c. per pound or pint, 15c. per quart, except on Onion Sets, to which add 10c. per quart.

"The Best Only"

Vegetable Novelties for 1912



Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage

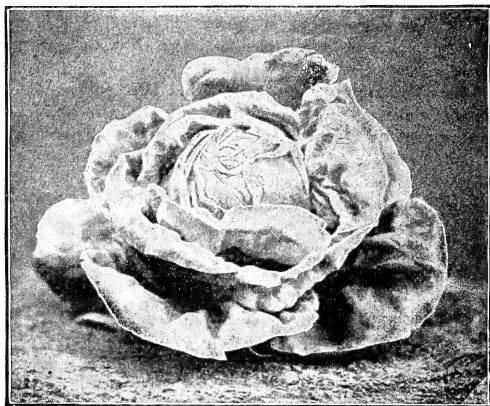
vegetables. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.10, postpaid; by express, lb. \$1.00.

LYON BEAN (So Called White Velvet Bean)

More vigorous growth and rapid vine than other velvet Beans and more prolific in vines and beans. Pods double the size, seeds white, not round, 4 to 6 in pod, which are nearly free of hairs (60 lbs. to bus.). Plant about one peck to acre.

SEEDCORN COCK'S PROLIFIC

A large type of prolific Corn; the ears often attain the length of twelve inches and contain from fourteen to eighteen rows. This Corn is evenly lined on white cob of good size; the grain itself is of medium size, flat and almost round, is very flinty and resists the weevil which bores this variety very little on account of hardness of grain, and for this reason is an excellent keeper. It stands in the lead in all tests. Everyone who plants Corn should give it a trial.



Paul's Hard Head Lettuce

CABBAGE

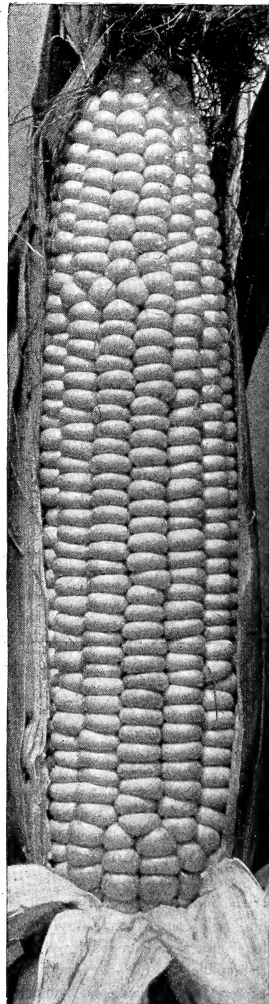
GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

A comparatively new Cabbage from Holland. Has met with exceptional favor. Popular on account of earliness, sure-headedness and fine keeping quality. Medium sized head, being just right for market, of globe shape and handsome green color; outer leaves set close, permitting close planting. Where this variety has been tried in the market growing centers, it has proved more than satisfactory.

CHINESE PETAIS

A Distinctive Salad or Slaw

A new vegetable, introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have grown it two or three seasons very satisfactorily. It is very attractive in appearance, growing something like a thick-leaved Kale. In color its leaves are something like Mustard leaves. Cut for a salad, and boiled, like Kale or Mustard, makes a most desirable table vegetable. We recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will agree with us that it is a most desirable acquisition to our list of



Cock's Prolific Seed Corn

PAUL'S HARD HEAD LETTUCE

Our Grower says: In our trials of American and European Lettuces we found Paul's Hard Head a decidedly superior early heading sort. Grown under glass this variety matured a large, handsome, light green head practically as early as any of the strictly forcing sorts. Grown outdoors it proved entirely satisfactory and the earliest of all to form a marketable head. Among extra early sorts it is unsurpassed in quality and we recommend it for forcing under glass and as the best large extra early sort for growing out of doors. (See illustration on this page.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., 2 oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Van Antwerp's Vegetable Seeds

"The Best Only"

FOR HOME AND MARKET GARDENS

All are Fresh, of Superior Quality and Strong Germinating Power

Our Vegetable Seed Department is quite comprehensive, and embraces nearly all varieties that are desirable or of known value, together with all the more important Novelties of recent introduction. The list has been carefully selected and prepared and the descriptions given are chiefly derived from our own experience and observation. We have endeavored to make them as accurate and helpful to the purchaser in making selections as possible.

HOW SEEDS ARE SENT

POSTAGE PREPAID. We deliver free, at Catalogue prices, to any post-office in the United States, all seeds in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds, and add 8 cents when ordered by the pound.

SEEDS SOLD BY MEASURE, when to be sent by mail, require, in addition to Catalogue prices, 8c. per pt. and 15c. per qt. for Peas and Beans, and 5c. per pt. and 10c. per quart for Corn.

ASPARAGUS

ASPERGE.

Spargel.

Esparagos.

Asparagus is not extensively cultivated in the South; not that it is not liked well enough, but from the fact that it does not succeed as well as in more northern latitudes. It seems that the plants are short-lived, the roots giving out soon or throwing up very small shoots.

CULTURE.—The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate, the sowing of seed is preferable. Roots are generally imported from the North, and we find that the roots raised here, one year old, are as strong as those received from the North three years old. Plant the seed in early Spring; soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, 1 foot apart and 2 feet between, or 3 feet between if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up, thin out to two plants. The following Winter, when the stalks are cut off, cover with a heavy coat of well-rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fish brine will answer the same purpose. In the Spring, fork in manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the Fall of the year—not until we have had a frost; if cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them. 1 oz. to 800 plants, 15 lbs. to acre.

Palmetto. An excellent variety, especially adapted to the South, but since it was introduced here only a few years ago, it is not yet sufficiently known. We recommend Palmetto highly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Palmetto. Two-year-old, 25c. per doz., \$1.75 per 100; if by mail, add 25c. per 100. Five thousand plants are required to plant one acre.

ARTICHOKE

ARTICHAUT.

Artichode.

Alcachofa.

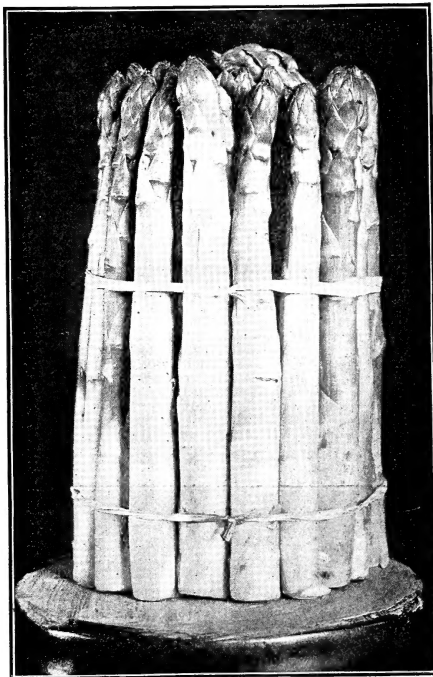
CULTURE.—This is a very popular vegetable in the South. It is best propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the Fall and early Winter months; plant them 4 feet apart each way. Every Fall the ground should be manured and spaded, or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. If planted by seed, sow in drills during Winter or early Spring, 3 inches apart and 1 foot from row to row, and cover with about 1½ inches of earth. The following Fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. 1 oz. 500 plants, 6 oz. per acre.

Large Green Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Jerusalem (*Helianthus tuberosus*). This is a hardy perennial. Introduced into England from Brazil in 1617. Was much esteemed as a garden vegetable until the Irish Potato took its place. Plant in Spring or Fall, small tubers or the large one, cut into sets of one or two eyes, 4 inches deep, in rows 3½ feet apart. Flourishes best in rich, light soil, with an open exposure, but will thrive in almost any soil or location. The roots are eaten boiled, mashed, with butter, and are considerably nutritive; have a tolerably agreeable taste. They are better pickled in vinegar. The tubers are most useful in feeding cattle and pigs, as they are healthy and nutritive as feed. Pk. 60c., bus. \$1.75. Purchasers bear expense of transportation. Plant 6 bus. to the acre.



Brussels Sprouts



Palmetto Asparagus

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CHOUX DE BRUXELLES. Kofen, or Sproffen Kohl.

Breton de Bruselas.

A vegetable cultivated the same as Cabbage, but very little known here. The small heads, which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves, make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c. 1 oz. 5000 plants, 2 oz. to acre.

CHERVIL

CERFEUIL.

Kerbel.

A small plant resembling Parsley, much used in oyster soup and for other seasoning. Sow broadcast from August to end of April. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

All Seeds in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds are DELIVERED FREE to any post-office in the United States.

READ CAREFULLY OUR CALENDAR FOR PLANTING, PAGES 42 and 43

*"The Best Only"***DWARF, SNAP, or BUSH BEANS**

HARICOT.

Bohne.

Frijole nano.

CULTURE.—Place in rows 18 inches apart; drop a bean every 2 or 3 inches. Plant from end of February, and, for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly till killed by frost. Do not cover the seeds more than 2 inches deep.

All Beans on this page pt. 15c., qt. 25c.; add 8c. per pint for postage. **Bushel and quantity prices cheerfully given on application.**

One quart to plant 150 feet of drill and 1 to 1½ bushels to acre.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Matures in 30 to 33 days. Of all green-podded Bush Beans, this variety is decidedly the earliest and best; it is the only stringless green pod Bush Bean in cultivation and surpasses all others in crispness, tenderness and flavor. The straight, long, green, thick pods are absolutely stringless and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. When we add that the pods are ready for market one week earlier than the Early Red Valentine, and, in fact, even earlier than the Early Long Yellow Six Weeks, which is valuable only for its extra earliness, we are sure that Burpee's Stringless Green Pod has come to stay. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. Matures in 30 to 31 days. This Bean has a much larger and handsomer pod than the Valentine and without any strings. It is distinct from Burpee's Stringless, as the Giant Stringless has a much larger pod; is very early and prolific. Pods one-third larger than Valentine, averaging 5 inches in length, full and fleshy, extremely crisp and absolutely stringless. Pkt. 10c.

Longfellow (Green podded). Is extra early; long, straight pod, well rounded out and of pale green color; heavy bearer, pods being held well off the ground. Its flavor most pleasing and retains color, a delicate green, after cooking. An excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., peck \$1.50, bus. \$5.25.

Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod. Matures in 32 to 35 days. For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green-podded Beans, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back; very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium-sized, long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. Among green-podded varieties there is none, we think, that can compare with our stock of Valentine in fleshiness and high quality of pod. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully examined them all, both in trials and in large yields, and have found none which we were willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines in a high degree all the good qualities of the sort. The best shipper of all beans. Pkt. 10c.

Black Valentine. Matures in 35 days. Extra-large, round straight, tender pods. Not quite as early as the Red Valentine. Being extremely hardy, will stand frost better than other varieties. Qt. 25c.

Golden Wax. Matures in 35 days. One of the best dwarf Wax Beans. Pods large, curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy and of a clear, waxy white color, with long, slightly curved point; remains a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet-black. No one can afford to plant the old strain, as this is much better in every respect. Pkt. 10c.

Davis White Wax Bush. Matures in 35 days. Very productive, rustless, string or snap variety, of excellent flavor. Long, flat pods which are very crisp, brittle and tender when young; very prolific and the hardest wax-podded Bush Bean. Seed white. The dry white beans are good for cooking purposes. Pkt. 10c.

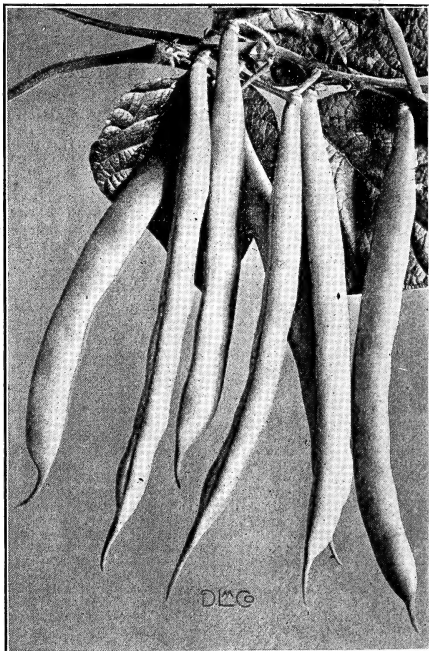
Prolific German Wax, Black-seeded. Matures in 40 days. We are so thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black Wax that we have discarded the old strain altogether, this being more vigorous and far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod. Vines medium-sized, very vigorous and hardy. Flowers reddish white or purple. Pods medium in length, borne well up among the foliage; curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy and of a clear, waxy white color, with long, slightly curved point; remains a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet-black. No one can afford to plant the old strain, as this is much better in every respect. Pkt. 10c.

Refugee. Matures in 32 days. This new variety, which was introduced a few years since, has become very popular with market-gardeners who grow snap-short Beans for early shipment; its pods are round and of a bright green color; tender of good flavor, and without strings; very productive; always certain of producing a crop, even in unfavorable seasons. Pkt. 10c.

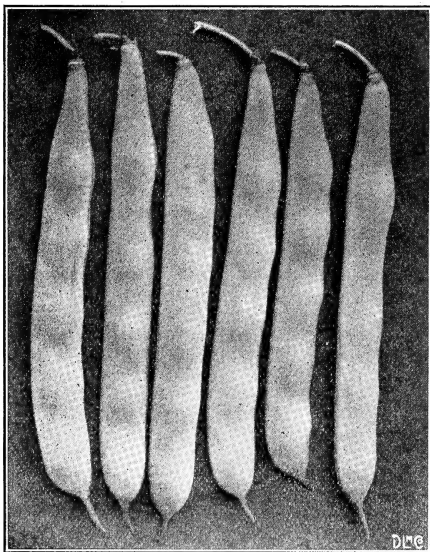
Early Mohawk. Matures in 34 days. This sort is so much harder than the others that it can be planted earlier and often; in this way will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves, which will stand a slight frost; blossoms large, purple; pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering point; beans long, kidney-shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is much in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods. Pkt. 10c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Matures in 40 days. The very strong-growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, handsome, very white and wax-like pods. They are of good quality, and, on this account, as well as their beauty of form and color are easily sold. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf White Navy. Best white Bean for shelling.



Early Red Valentine Green Podded Bean



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean

"The Best Only"

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Dwarf Large White Lima (Burpee's). Matures in 60 days. A bush form of the true Large Lima. The plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants, under favorable circumstances, often yielding from 150 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from four to six very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite so early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will be desirous of planting it again. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Matures in 50 days. This is a dwarf Butter Bean, which requires no poles; it grows from 18 to 24 inches high; it is early and productive. It should be called Dwarf Lima, as the pods are the size of that variety. We recommend the same for family use, or where it is difficult to obtain poles. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Calico Bush, or Jackson Wonder. One of the oldest varieties in this section and Louisiana. Much thought of by the Old Creole inhabitants. Very prolific and of fine flavor, rich and delicious, but being a **speckled Bean**, is not so desirable as the White Bush Butter Bean, for, when cooked, the liquor will be of dark color. Pkt. 10c., pt. 30c. Prices in large quantities on application.

POLE BEANS

1 qt. to 200 poles, 15 qts. to acre

CULTURE.—Lima Beans should be planted after the ground has become warm in Spring. Set strong poles in the ground from 4 to 6 feet apart, before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain, and with the eye of the Bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat, and not more than 3 or 4 feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than 2 inches; 1 in. is enough for the Southern Prolific and Creaseback.

For Beans sent by mail, add postage at the rate of 8c. per pt., 15c. per qt.; 10-cent pkts sent postpaid.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. Matures in 55 days. Bright golden yellow, stringless, tender and of most delicious flavor. A splendid wax pole Snap Bean. Vines strong and continue bearing until frost. Beans clean, waxy white; an excellent shelled Bean also. Pkt. 10c., pt. 30c., qt. 50c.

Lazy Wife. Matures in 55 days. The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length. They are broad, thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless and green-podded. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent Winter shell Beans. They are late to mature, but are valuable to extend the season. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 50c.

Yard Long, or Cuban Asparagus. Matures in 65 days. A curiosity; dark green foliage. Pods over 2 feet long and very abundant. Pkt. 10c.

White Dutch, or Case Knife. Matures in 60 days. Old-time Pole Beans, early; long, green, flat pods. Can be used green or dry. Seed white. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 50c.

Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax. Matures in 75 days. Vines large, but often do not take to poles well; leaves large, rough; blossoms purple; pods short, broad, fleshy, white, very wax-like and of superior quality as Snaps, remaining in suitable condition longer than most varieties; Beans indigo-blue, medium size, oblong, shortened abruptly at the ends. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Creaseback. Matures in 55 days. A variety of Pole Beans, which has been cultivated

in the South for a long time, but has never come into the trade until about ten years ago. It is an excellent Bean, earlier than the Southern Prolific. Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back, from which comes the name. A good grower, bears abundantly, and, if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the Spring than any other sort for shipping purposes and when in season cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Southern Prolific. Matures in 60 days. No variety will continue to bear longer than this. It stands the heat of Summer better than any other, and is planted for succession; strong grower. Pods 7 inches long, flat; seeds dark yellow or light brown. If planted in July or August, will bear until frost. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. Matures in 65 days. A very prolific sort, producing its long pods in large clusters. The pods, when young, are nearly round, of best flavor, and are most excellent for Snaps. This is one of the best and most profitable Beans for the market-gardener, the pod being very showy and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Scarlet Runner. Matures in 75 days. Fine. Fine for shade vine. Used in England as a garden Bean. Beautiful flower. Pkt. 10c.

Cut-Short, or Cornfield. Matures in 90 days. A popular Bean for planting in Corn. The pods are very uniform, resembling the Bush Valentine. The pods are round, short and tender. Pkt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

1 qt. to 200 poles or 15 qts. to acre

Small White Lima, Carolina, or Sieva. Matures in 70 days. Vines vigorous, but short, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves and small, yellowish white blossoms; pods short, curved, thin, flat; Beans white, small, kidney-shaped. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

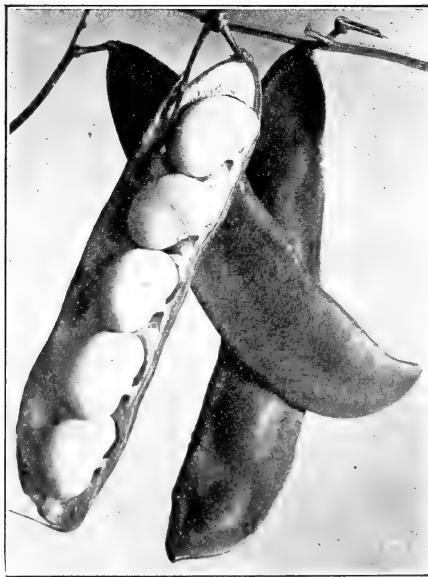
Siebert's Early Lima. Matures in 70 days. While a true Lima, this is as nearly early as the Lima or Sieva. The vine is very vigorous and productive. The pods are large, but thin, and can be more easily opened than those of other varieties, thus making this sort especially valuable to those who sell shelled Beans. The green Beans are the largest of any of the Limas, very handsome, and of the best quality. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green Beans, this new variety of our introduction is far in advance of all other sorts, and must come to be recognized as the best of all for either the garden or market. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

King of the Garden Lima. Matures in 90 days. Claimed to be larger, stronger-growing, more productive, and with larger pods and Beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods, it is a favorite with market-gardeners in many places. Comes into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Large Lima. Matures in 75 days. A well-known and excellent variety. It is the best shell Bean known. Should have rich ground and plenty of room to grow. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Challenger Lima. Matures in 85 days. Similar to, but a decided improvement on Dreer's Improved. The vines are more prolific and the pods larger, though of the same shape. Dry beans larger and of the best quality. We cannot say too much in favor of this Bean. It is early, and continues bearing its closely crowded clusters of pods until cut off by frost. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

PEAS and BEANS in 10-cent packets we send postpaid. These packets contain very liberal quantities—enough for a family garden.



Carolina, Small White Pole Lima Bean

SEE OUR CALENDAR FOR WHAT TO PLANT, PAGES 42 and 43

"The Best Only"

BEETS

BETTERAVE.

Salatrübe

Remolacha.

5 oz. seed to 100 yds. of row; 5 to 6 pounds to acre

CULTURE.—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and cover the seed about 1 inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to 4 or 6 inches apart. In this latitude, Beets are sown from January to the end of April, and from the middle of July until the middle of November. In fact, some market-gardeners sow them every month in the year.

Add 8c. per lb. for postage

Van Antwerp's Mobile Market. Matures in 55 days. A fine strain, shaped like Early Blood Turnip. Has short, upright top, remarkably uniform roots. Skins and flesh dark red, sweet and tender. Becoming very popular with our market-gardeners on account of its being such a good Beet for bunching for market and its lasting quality. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Southern Market. Matures in 50 days. This is one of the best varieties of blood turnip Beet, and was introduced here by us several years ago. It has been extensively planted by the bay gardeners, and is preferred by them to any other kind. It is one of the earliest varieties, regular in shape, and of fine turnip form. The flesh is dark red, exceedingly sweet and of delicious flavor, retaining its bright color when cooked. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Early Eclipse. Matures in 42 days. Smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red, fine-grained and sweet; an excellent sort for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Extra-Early Egyptian. Matures in 40 days. One of the earliest; of good quality and of medium size; a fine forcer; small top. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

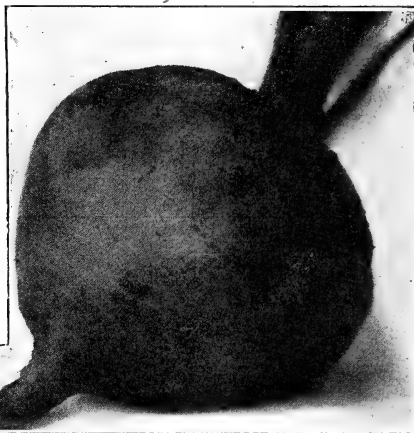
Van Antwerp's Improved Early Blood Turnip. Matures in 50 days. One of the most popular varieties for market purposes, as well as for family use. It is of a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark, selected, smooth roots, and cannot be excelled. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Matures in 50 days. A well-selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood-red skin; dark flesh, of excellent quality. Small tap-root and small top. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 80c.

Long Blood. Matures in 65 days. This is not quite so tender as the foregoing variety, and, therefore, not planted at all for the market, and very little for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Matures in 90 days. This is an entirely distinct type of Mangel, of recent introduction, and is highly prized wherever introduced. In England, it is largely grown by dairymen and sheep-raisers; the former prize it not only for its great yield, but for the rich character of the milk it produces, while the latter claim that sheep fed upon it thrive better and appear in much finer condition. It differs from all other Mangels, having deep yellow-colored flesh to the very core. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 60c.

White French Sugar Beet. A good stock Beet, but more extensively grown for the manufacture of sugar. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.



Van Antwerp's Mobile Market Beet

Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet. The leaves are of medium size, erect, pale green, with whitish ribs and veins. Cultivated for its leaves and leaf-stalks; the former being used as Spinach and the latter stewed like Asparagus. The roots are unfit for use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 75c.

Klein Wanzleben. Matures in 60 days. The standard sugar producing variety; enormous producer. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 40c.

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet. Matures in 50 days. This variety has become very popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and nearby markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. It is certainly a splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a dark blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Gardeners, either for home use or market, will make no mistake in planting Lentz, if they want a first quality, extra early Beet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

BROCCOLI

Large White Mammoth. Matures in 150 days. A vegetable similar to Cauliflower. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c., oz. 35c.

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE

CHOUX-VERT.

Grüner Kohl.

Breton.

Tall Curled Scotch. Mature in 60 days. Very hardy; is not injured by moderate frost; will stand our Winters very well; grows from 2 to about 3 feet tall; has dark green leaves, densely curled and cut. Very desirable for Winter use. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Dwarf German Greens. Matures in 60 days. A vegetable highly esteemed in the northern part of Europe, but very little cultivated in this country. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as Cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CRESS

CRESSON.

Kreffe.

Mastrugo.

Sow broadcast from early Fall until February and March. Much used for salad.

Upland. A gray-seeded variety, and the only one planted for our market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Water. Can be sown only by the side of running water or near springs. Not much used here. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c.

CORN SALAD

MACHE, or DOUCET.

Feld Salat.

Canonigos.

Sown broadcast from October to February and used as a salad. Very often when heavy frost kills the Lettuce this little plant furnishes the only salad in the market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.



Curled Kale

READ CAREFULLY OUR CALENDAR FOR PLANTING, PAGES 42 and 43

"The Best Only"

CABBAGE SEED

CHOU POMME.

Reyf Kohl.

Col Repollo.

CULTURE.—Sow in a well prepared seed-bed; cover the seed one-quarter of an inch; keep the ground moist. With late Cabbage (July and August sowings), the ground should never be allowed to get dry from time of sowing until ready to set out. November and December sowings of Brunswick and Early Summer should be made in a frame or sheltered situation. During the Summer the plants will be attacked by the cabbage fly and many other species of insect life. Probably the surest remedy is frequent watering with strong tobacco water. A thin layer of chopped tobacco stems on the seed-beds, as soon as sown, has been found very effective against insects. The young plants will easily grow through the stems, remain healthy, the layer of stems, at the same time, tending to keep the ground moist. Transplant when about 6 inches high, in rows 3 feet apart, and 2½ feet apart in the rows. You cannot make the soil too rich for Cabbage, and the ground about the plants should be frequently and thoroughly hoed. When about half-grown, open a small furrow, and drop a handful of cotton-seed meal to each plant, and close again; or give the same quantity of ground bone on top of the ground. This stimulates them wonderfully, giving them a healthy color and strength to form solid heads.

July and August sowings are the safest, as the Cabbage will be headed before the hard frost sets in. September sowings are, in most cases, accompanied by failure, the cold in January destroying the Cabbage, when about half grown.

Add 8c. per lb. for postage

One ounce to 3,000 plants, two ounces to acre.

Southern Market. Matures in 100 days. We think this is one of the best all-round Cabbages that we have to offer our trade, being a uniform, round, white head, very solid, making it one of the best sellers on the market, as well as a fine cracker. Average about 8 to 9 pounds. White solid heads, good keepers. We recommend this Cabbage to those who plant their own private gardens, and think that they will be more than pleased with it. Can be used raw as well as cooked. Extra-selected stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00.

All Seasons. Matures in 110 days. A greatly improved strain of Early Flat Dutch. Heads very large, round, solid, and of fine quality, keeping as well as the Winter sorts. Plants very vigorous, and sure-heading. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. None better for late planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Improved Early Summer. A variety, with large, round and very solid heads; almost as heavy as the late varieties, and resisting the heat admirably, thus qualifying it for a true Summer Cabbage. Should be sown in November and December in a coldframe, and set out end of January. It can be planted much closer than the Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Glory of Enkhuizen. Matures in 100 days. This splendid sort, introduced a few years ago from Holland, is gaining in popularity each year as people learn of its many desirable qualities. It is one of the very earliest; has large solid head; is finely ribbed and is of excellent quality. The outer leaves are globe-shaped, permitting close planting; medium size. It is most valuable for market. Oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$3.00.

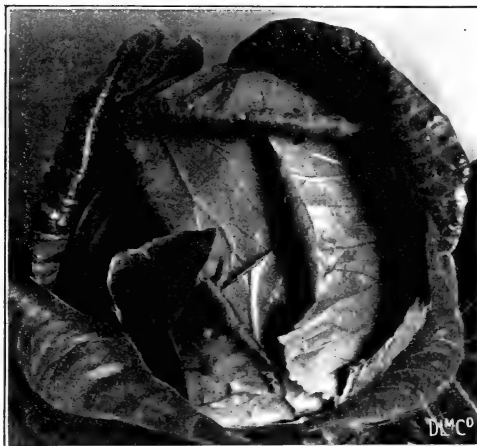
Stein's Early Flat Dutch. Matures in 95 days. This is one of the earliest Cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has increased to almost double since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular, and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest Cabbage growers in this vicinity. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Extra-Early Jersey Wakefield. The best early variety of Cabbage, and the one most extensively grown for home and market. Medium size, pyramidal, pointed, firm, and solid, with few outside leaves; uniform in shape, size and maturing, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Winnigstadt, or Cone. A standard medium-early variety: firm, conical, or "sugar-loaf," heads of fair size. It is something like the Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage in the shape of head, but is smaller, and not usually so reliable about heading up. It is one of the best Summer Cabbages, and, if sown late, good for Fall. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.



Succession Cabbage



Improved Early Summer Cabbage

Gulf City Drumhead. This Cabbage for late, or Autumn and Winter has proved very desirable, being a very large, solid head. A sure heading variety, which, in good rich soil, will grow to a very large size, and on poor soil will make very good-sized heads. Very compact solid and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.00.

Louisville Large Drumhead. Matures in about 90 days. Finest strain of Drumhead in existence; bright green foliage, short stem; heads large, round and thick; valuable for Winter; also suitable for Fall crop if sown early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Succession. A new and valuable Summer variety, coming in a few days later than Early Summer, but of double the size. It may also be used as a Winter variety, as its solid heads make it a good keeper. One of the finest Cabbages that has ever been introduced. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Red Dutch. Heads round, of deep red color, remarkably hard. Delicious for pickling and table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Best late Savoy. Far superior to the ordinary imported Drumhead Savoy. Heads large; short stalk, compact grower; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$3.00.

All Head Early. Our strain of All Head Early is of special value because of close adherence to the type in habit of growth and the shape and quality of the head. Plant more compact, leaf smoother and thicker and head larger and a little more round than the Early Summer. We consider this one of the best second early sorts on our list for both the market and home use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Large Charleston Wakefield. Matures in about 75 or 80 days. This variety is a little larger and later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, the heads being as solid, but less pointed and considerably larger. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

"The Best Only"**CARROTS****CARROTTE.** Möhre, oder Gelbe Rübe.
Zanahoria.

CULTURE.—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, so that the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded together too much.

Improved Long Orange. Matures in 70 days. This is an old variety; roots long and of deep orange color. It is not much cultivated in this section, and the flavor is not so fine as that of some other varieties. Valuable for field culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Chantenay. Matures in about 65 days. A stump-rooted variety, decidedly the best of its class. Is a half-long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very uniform in growth; deep orange-colored roots about 5 inches long and 3 inches in diameter at top, gradually tapering in a symmetrical manner to the base. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Half-Long Scarlet French. Matures in about 55 days. This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Half Long, much larger, bright scarlet in color, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

French Oxheart. Matures in about 60 days. Some sorts of Carrots require digging, but this variety can be easily pulled; especially adapted to shallow soils, where longer sorts would not thrive so well. Intermediate length, top-shaped root, fully 3 to 5 inches in diameter; quality extra-good, flesh orange-red, heart yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Large White Belgium. Very nutritious and productive. Makes large and well-shaped roots. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Large Yellow Belgium. Makes a long yellow root; about one-half of root grows above ground and is easily pulled. A good keeper for late feeding. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 75c.

CARROTS FOR FEEDING STOCK

A most healthy and desirable food for horses and cattle and should be planted liberally to be used as a tonic as well as alternative feed at the rate of 3 lbs. to 4 lbs. to acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets.

CARDOON

Large Spanish. Large, fleshy leaved. The stalks, rendered white and tender by blanching, are used in soups and salads. When properly cooked, are tender and of an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 15c.

CHIVES or CIVES

A hardy, perennial plant of the Onion tribe, growing in nests. The bunches are made up of a mass of little bulbs, has mild flavor of the Onion. Called by the Germans, Schnitt-lauch. Pkt. 5c.

CHICORY

Large-rooted, or Coffee. The roots are cut in thin slices, roasted, and used as coffee, for a beverage. The leaves make a good salad. Pkt. 5c.



Improved Long Orange Carrot

CAULIFLOWER**CHOUFLEUR.** Blumenkohl. *Coliflor.*

CULTURE.—When grown to perfection, Cauliflower is a most delicious vegetable, and it well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep, rich soil and abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, Cauliflower can be grown well. Frequent and vigorous hoeing, and a liberal supply of rich, liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Matures in 90 to 95 days. Our stock is almost as early as Early Snowball, and is very desirable for forcing or for planting outdoors. We think our stock of this is unsurpassed, and want to assure our customers that it is as early as any "Earliest" or "First-Early." Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.50, ¼ lb. \$5.00, lb. \$14.00.

Early Snowball. Matures in 90 or 95 days. It is exceedingly early and hardy, and is one of the surest to make a solid, compact head. For these reasons it is growing also more and more in favor for planting for the late Summer and Fall crop. We have taken great pains to secure the best seed procurable, and confidently recommend it as equal to that offered by any one. Pkt. 15c., oz. \$2.00, ¼ lb. \$7.50.

Large Algiers. Matures in 110 days. A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality, and very popular with market-gardeners everywhere. Plant large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the head so that it will endure uninjured a freeze that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late sorts. Pkt. 10c., oz. 70c., ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00.

Extra-Early Paris. Matures in about 90 days. Heads large, white, compact and solid; of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early, it must always be a favorite, especially with market-gardeners. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c., ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00.

Owing to adverse weather conditions seed crops of Carrots, Beets and some others are very scarce, consequently prices much higher.

COLLARDS

The Collard is a peculiarly southern vegetable, cultivated extensively throughout the South for Cabbage greens; also makes excellent stock food. Can be sown early and late. Grows 2 to 3 feet high; does not head.

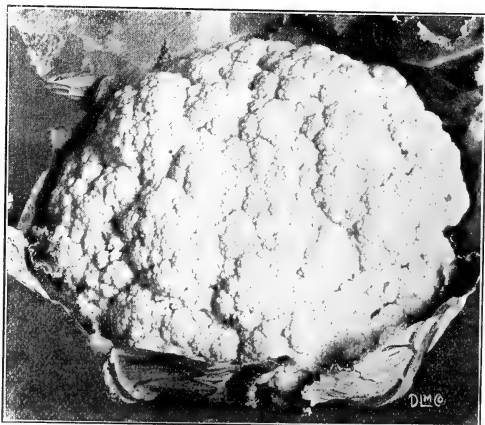
Creole. Matures in 70 days. The old standard sort, in use in the South for years. A sure cropper; will stand uninjured. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 75c.

Georgia, or Southern. Matures in 70 days. A good variety. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow Cabbage, this variety will do well. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 75c.

White Cabbage. Matures in 60 days. A variety of Collard with light, whitish leaf, inclined to head. Pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

DANDELION

A very early and healthful salad. Sow early in drills, 18 inches apart. Pkt. 5c.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

"The Best Only"

CELERY

CELERI. Sellerie.
Apio.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row. Produce 5,000 plants.

CULTURE—Sow in a well-prepared bed; shade by means of a cotton tent built over the seed-bed, and keep moist; when 5 or 6 inches high, transplant. A ditch should be dug spade width and about 6 inches deep, into which must be worked plenty of well-rotted manure. Put the plants about 8 inches apart in the ditch, shade them during the first few days, and water them frequently; liquid manure will help wonderfully. As the plants grow, draw the soil around them, and gradually earth up so as to blanch the stems for use. Care must be taken not to get any soil between the leaves when earthing up. The first sowing of tall Celery is made in May and June; the half-dwarf and dwarf varieties are sown from July to October.

Golden Self-blanching. Matures in 110 days. This Celery may be regarded as one of the best varieties for our climate and soil, and in but a short time will be our principal market variety. The heart is solid, very tender, and of a beautiful golden yellow color; the ribs are brittle, and of a delicious flavor. It blanches much easier than any other, and the stalks never become hollow. We highly recommend this variety, knowing it to be the best Celery that can be grown in this latitude. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

White Plume. Matures in 100 days. Unlike most varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, and a few handfuls of earth brought close around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Perfection Heartwell. Matures in about 110 days. This variety is in size between the Large White Solid and dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and, when blanched, the heart is of a beautiful golden-yellow color; preferable to the White Solid, and one of the best kinds ever introduced. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Large White Solid. Matures in about 110 days. This variety used to be planted exclusively, but since the introduction of the half-dwarf and dwarf kinds it has been dropped, more so by market-gardeners. It is crisp, but not so fine-flavored as many other kinds. Compact, robust in growth, growing 2 feet in height; leaflets broad, very crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery. Matures in 120 days. Makes a splendid dish if served as a salad, either raw or after boiling the roots, which, when fully grown, are almost as large as Beets, and have the same flavor as other Celery. If sown in the Fall of the year, and transplanted into beds when large enough, and set about 8 inches apart, it will make fine roots, but requires rich soil. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CORN

MAIS. Melochform.
Maiz.

CULTURE—The ground for Corn should be deeply plowed or spaded, then laid off in hills, 3 or 4 ft. apart, each way. For Sugar or Early Garden Corn, allow three or four plants in hill, of the early sorts, while two plants in hill, 5 or 6 ft. apart, is close enough for the large field Corn. Rich, deep loam affords the plants plenty of moisture and nourishment, which the Corn likes. If the ground is not rich, put about a shovelful of decayed manure to the hill. Sow from February until end of June.

In favorable seasons Corn may be planted as late as July and August. Plant four or five kernels to the hill and cover 2 in. deep; when they are up, thin out according to variety. Hoe deep and often while young, drawing the earth each time a little about the stalk; but after the plant is 6 in. high, shallow surface culture, killing the weeds and grass and loosening the surface by cutting the feeding roots, is all that is needed. Corn is a heavy feeder; you cannot give it too much fertilizer. You can supply this at times and work it in with your cultivator, always taking care not to cut the lateral roots.

SUGAR CORN

Add 15c. per quart, 10c. per pint, to your order, if to be sent by mail. Bushel and quantity prices on request.

Country Gentleman. Matures in about 70 days from germination. Many declare this to be the best quality of all varieties of the Sugar Corns. The ears are of good size, fine flavor, and produced in great abundance, many stalks having four plump ears. White cob, narrow, deep grain. Sure to please. Pkt. 10c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c.

Improved Early Mammoth. Matures in about 80 days from germination. This is the largest and best Sweet Corn grown. Stalks short, thick; they stand up well, and bear ears of immense size, often measuring 12 inches long, and large in proportion; quality sweetest and best. Pkt. 5c.

Extra Early Minnesota. Matures in about 60 days from germination. Stalks grow about 6 ft. high, bearing one or two ears well covered with shucks. Ears eight-rowed about 8 in. long; kernels broad, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c., qt. 25c., 4 qts. 75c.

Black Mexican. Matures in about 90 to 95 days from germination. Late sort; dark purple grains—a novelty in Corn. Of the finest quality for home use; less subject to attacks of budworm than any other variety. Pkt. 5c., pt. 20c.

Early Golden Bantam. Matures in about 70 days. An early Sweet Corn with golden-yellow grain, of tender and excellent quality; flavor rich and delicious. Is very hardy and can be planted earlier than other garden Corns. Height about 4 ft. Pkt. 10c., qt. 30c.

Stowell's Evergreen. A late Corn. Matures in about 80 days from germination. A splendid old standard main crop variety, grown more generally and on a larger scale than any other sort. The ears are large, with deep, tender, sugary grains, and remain fit for use longer after maturity than those of any other Sweet Corn. This is a very productive and hardy variety. Is adaptable either as an early or late sort, and fine for private gardens, market or canning. It holds its own beside all newer sorts. Pkt. 5c., pt. 10c.

SEED POP-CORN

This is peculiarly the boy's crop, and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed, while sitting around the fireside on a Winter's night popping Corn, leave memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

White Rice. The most popular variety of Pop-Corn. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; hence its name. Has no equal for parching. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c.

Mapledale Prolific. The most prolific variety grown, a single stalk having yielded twenty-two ears. The kernels are nearly clear white in color; the stalks grow 6 feet high; ears are large in size, averaging 6 inches, while many reach 8 inches in length. It pops pure white, and is of good quality. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c.

NOTE—We also carry in stock, the entire year, two-year-old Rice Pop-Corn, especially for parching. Pops large and white. Qt. 20c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON QUANTITIES OF BUSHEL OR OVER.

"The Best Only"**CORN—Continued****EARLY GARDEN CORN**

Adam's Extra Early. Very early and used extensively for the first early table Corn. Matures in about 62 days after germination. Requires land of high fertility. Ears short; grows 3 to 4 ft. high. Ears set within 6 in. of ground. Pkt. 10c., qt. 20c., 4 qts. 75c.

Adam's Early, or Burlington. Ready for table about 68 days after germination. A popular table Corn, and much planted for first crop. Ears of good size, larger than those of the Extra Early Adams, a variety not much planted nowadays. The Early Adams is very sweet and prolific. Much planted by market-gardeners. Pkt. 5c.

Trucker's Favorite. If you desire a good second-early Corn to follow Adam's Early, or for late planting to mature quickly, we recommend this Corn. The ears are of good size and produce two to four on stalk. Grain is white, of good depth, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c., qt. 20c.

FIELD CORN

Early White Snowflake. Matures in about 110 days after germination. This variety is of late introduction; good for both field and roasting-ears. It is early, produces good-sized ears, grows about 8 feet high, has two good ears to the stalk. Extensively grown in Alabama and Georgia. Pkt. 5c. Quantity price on application.

Hickory King. Matures in about 110 days after germination. A field Corn of recent introduction. It has proved itself all that is claimed for it, and is the largest-grained and smallest-cobbed pure white Dent Corn in the world. It is very early. The ears are from 7 to 9 inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field Corn planted in the South. Pkt. 5c.

Southern Beauty Red Cob. A deep white kernel and red cob of extra-large size. The producer of this Corn has taken great pains with the stock, consequently has a high-bred Corn. Is raised in the State of Virginia. It has proved to be a good cropper for our section of the country, usually making two ears to the stalk. The size, the deep kernel and the thin cob assure a large yield of shell-corn. Rapid grower from start. Cures evenly; medium early in maturing. Qt. 15c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

Early White Dent. Matures in about 120 days from germination. Has deep grain, comparatively a small cob and makes a fine growth of fodder and stalk.

Improved Golden Dent. Matures in about 105 days from germination. The standard variety of yellow Corn; considered by many the best feed Corn that is produced. Very quick maturing and heavy yielding field Corn. Pkt. 10c., qt. 15c. Quantity prices on request.

Holt's Strawberry. Produces a large ear, 10 to 12 inches in length, fourteen to sixteen rows to the ear. Grains large and deep; cob small and red. Makes a large growth of fodder. Is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up; withstands drought. It is a white Corn, striped or strawberry grains appearing in the ears; hence its name. However, the red grains make white meal, as the color is only on the skin of the grain. It is one of the best Corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and is much superior to flinty Corns. Qt. 15c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

Mexican June. Best adapted for the South. A strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil; stands drought and heat well, and requires less rain than any other variety. Ears large, with small grains and well covered with shucks. Will yield more fodder than any other Corn. The best late yet introduced. Pkt. 10c., pt. 15c. Bushel and sack price on application.

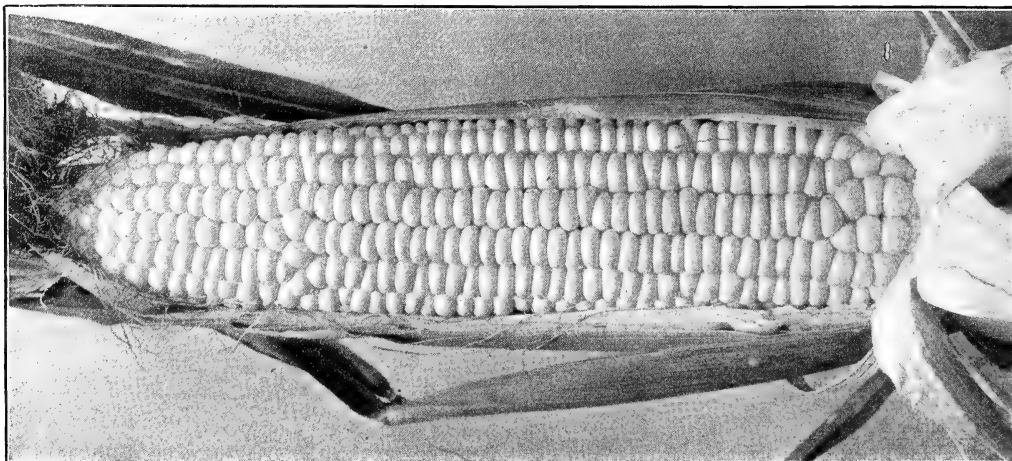
Leaming. Matures in about 110 days. Is a good producer of moderately sized ears, bearing orange-colored grains. Will thrive on thinner soil than either the Golden Dent or Golden Beauty.

White Shoe Peg. Long, slender, white grains, resembling the shoe peg. Very popular around Mobile for a great many years. Used both as a garden and field Corn. Qt. 25c., postpaid.

Cock's Prolific. This variety holds the highest record, and will in the near future break its own—150, 175 and 200 bushels per acre. One says your Corn has two to five perfect formed ears with a peculiar droop so dear to scientific Corn growers. It has a low stout stalk, medium early, medium size ears, pearl white grain in straight rows. The weevil bothers this variety very little, on account of the hardness of the grain, which is of good size, short, flat and almost round; very flinty. This Corn is evenly lined on a white cob of good size, often attaining the length of 12 inches. Matures in 140 days. Unexcelled for meal and hominy. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c.

Mosby's Prolific. Medium size ears, very prolific white, cob small, the very best all round Corn for this locality. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c. Quantity price on application.

BUSHEL AND SACK PRICES ON ALL SEED CORN ON APPLICATION



Mosby's Early Prolific Corn

READ CAREFULLY OUR CALENDAR OF WHAT TO PLANT, PAGES 42 and 43.

"The Best Only"

CUCUMBER

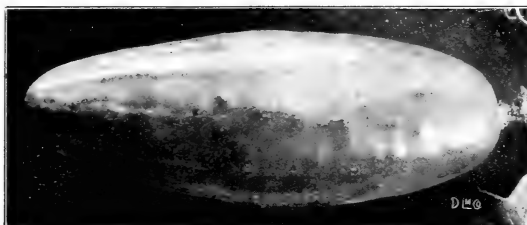
CONCOMBRE.

Gurfe.

Pepino.

4 oz. 100 yards row, 3 lbs. to acre

CULTURE.—Cucumbers may be planted here as early as March, or as soon as it can be done with safety, as the plant is very tender and will not bear the least frost. If the ground is deeply trenched, the plant is much less susceptible to drought. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart. The ground should be rich. A little guano or fowl manure, or well-decomposed stable manure will be very beneficial. Do not use fresh manure or the plants will die out. Leaf-mold is excellent. As soon as the vines get rough leaves, nip off the extremities to make them stop, and they will fruit the sooner. This is called "stopping." A great many Cucumbers are planted here as early as February, or even earlier, and are protected by small boxes with pane of glass on top. The boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening if weather permits. Cucumbers are very subject, in cool, dry seasons, to the attacks of insects, especially the striped bug and cucumber fly. Dry wood-ashes, or air-slaked lime, thoroughly dusted upon the leaves when the dew is on, will generally repel them, and bring the plants forward. Always water the plants with tepid water about noon, unless the days are mild, when it may be done in the morning.



Cucumber

Long Green White Spine. Matures in 55 days. A cross between the Long Green and White Spine, producing dark-colored, slender pickles like the former, and becoming like the latter at maturity. Fruit long, cylindrical, very constant in form and color; flesh crisp and tender; excellent either for pickles or slicing. Those who want a Cucumber longer than White Spine, but with its other characteristics, will find in this variety all they desire. Lb. \$1, postpaid; 10-lb. lots, carriage not prepaid, 80c.

Gherkin, or Bur (West India Gherkin). Exclusively grown for pickling; the smallest of all, and should be picked while young and tender, and put in salt water until required for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Improved Early White Spine. Matures in 50 days. This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, cov-

ered with white spines, and turns white when ripe. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market-gardeners for forcing as well as for outdoor culture, and is very productive. Pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 85c. postpaid; 10-lb. lots, carriage not prepaid, 75c.

Klondike. Matures in about 55 days from germination. Extremely popular shipping Cucumber of the South. Medium early, white spine; variety of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are hardy and productive. Fruit is usually of uniform size and shape and is about 8 inches long. The size, shape and splendid color are the qualifications which make this variety so popular as a shipping sort. Price, pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1, postpaid; 10-lb. lots, carriage not prepaid, 80c.

Early Cluster. Matures in 40 days. Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, holding full size to each end; dark green, but paler at blossom end. Very productive sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Jersey Pickling. Matures in 40 to 50 days. One of the finest pickling Cucumbers in the market. Intermediate between the Long and Short Green. Well formed, firm and crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Long Green Improved. Matures in 80 days. A long variety, attaining a length of from 15 to 18 inches when well grown. Very fine and productive. Pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1, postpaid; 10-lb. lots 85c.

Japanese Climber. Matures in 60 days. Valuable in small gardens, as they can be trained on trellises or other support, thereby taking up very little space. The fruits are long and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Matures in 50 days. Six to 10 inches long; much used for pickles. Productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

EGGPLANT

AUBERGINE. Geympfange. Berengena.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hotbeds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be placed in the open ground, about 2½ feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and is extensively cultivated.

New York Improved Large Purple Thornless. A leading variety; fruit very large, oval-shaped, smooth, deep purple flesh white and of good quality. The seed we offer is a very fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 20c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75.

Florida High Bush. A large fruited purple sort; very popular with Southern growers. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., ¼ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.

KOHLRABI

CHOU NAVET.

Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—Sow either broadcast or in drills, afterwards thin out to 1 foot apart, or transplant to the same distance. Sow in August and September, and again from January till April.

Early White Vienna. The only variety planted in the South. Excellent for the table. It makes a large, light green head and short leaves. Under this name some dealers sell a Kohlrabi which makes a high stalk and no bulb whatever; therefore, care should be taken in the purchase of true Vienna. Pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

READ CAREFULLY OUR CALENDAR, PAGES 42 and 43

ENDIVE

CHICOREE. Endivie. Endibia.

CULTURE.—A salad plant that is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for Summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out to about 8 inches apart. Or it can be sown thinly broadcast and transplanted, the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about 8 inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for the table. This can be done only in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For Summer use, do not sow before the end of March, as, if sown sooner, the plants will run to seed very early. Sow for succession during the Spring and Summer months. For Winter use, sow in September and October.

Green Curled (Frisee de Meaux). The most popular variety among the market-gardeners. Beautifully curled leaves, blanching very easily; very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Broad-leaved Escarolle. Of the same good qualities as the foregoing. Leaves broader and less curled. It does not stand the heat so well as the Curled, and is, therefore, more used for Fall and Winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

LEEK

POIREAU.

Lauch.

Puerro.

CULTURE.—The Leek succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil. Sow broadcast from September till February; when 6 inches high transplant to about 6 inches apart. Put the plants 4 inches in the ground, to make them white and tender.

Large London Flag. A very popular variety; grows to a large size, and is of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

"The Best Only"

LETTUCE

Laitue.

Lattich.

Lechuga.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Three pounds to acre. Forty to fifty days from seeding to maturity.

CULTURE.—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market-gardeners. Of course, it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot Summer months. For directions how to sprout the seed during that time, see "Work for June." The richer and better the ground, the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere than in Mobile during Fall and Spring. The seed should be sown broadcast; when large enough, plant out in rows 1 foot apart and from 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows.

Large India Curled. Matures in 45 days. This forms the most noble head in the whole Lettuce tribe; it is not early, but requires heat to make it crisp; the leaves are beautifully curled, and when well grown the heads will frequently attain 18 inches in diameter. It is one of the best Summer varieties for either family use or market-gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

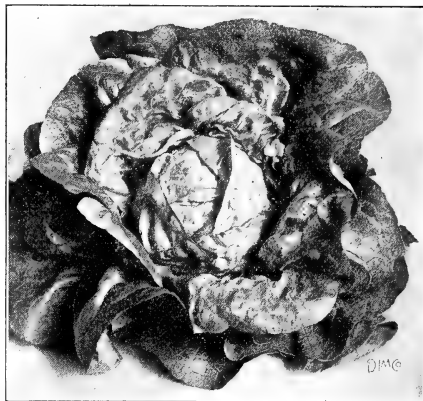
Henderson's New York Cabbage. Matures in 50 days. A recently introduced Lettuce, and especially recommended for outdoor culture as a general crop. It is remarkable for the size and solidity of its heads, which frequently weigh from two to four pounds each; in color it is quite distinct, the outer leaves being of a clear, deep apple-green, while the inside ones are yellowish white. It is a self-blancher and both crisp and tender. Not suitable for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid; 5-lb. lots \$5.00.

Van Antwerp's Early Cabbage. Matures in 45 days. An acquisition of value; medium size; round in leaf and head; smooth, compact and firm; always heading and slow to shoot to seed—qualities which commend themselves to all who aim to raise Lettuce. Second-early in maturity. We cannot recommend it too highly. Don't fail to try it. Pkt. 5c. and 10c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

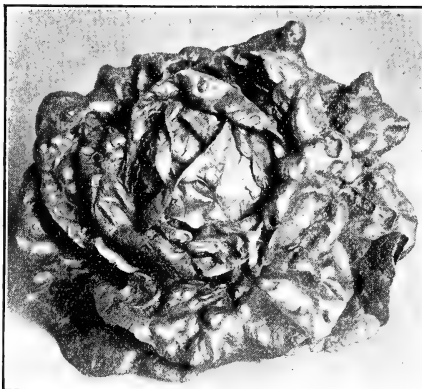
Early Curled Simpson. Matures in 40 days. Makes a curly, loose head, crisp and tender; color very light green, unspotted. Seed white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.50.

Big Boston. Matures in 50 days. An improvement on the celebrated Boston Market in size of its heads, but identical with it in every other respect. One of the best for forcing; also earliest for outdoor culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Improved Royal Cabbage. Matures in 50 days. A very celebrated variety, forming fine, large, solid heads, both crisp and of fine



Big Boston Lettuce



Van Antwerp's Early Head Lettuce



Paul's Hard Head Lettuce

flavor; stands the heat remarkably well, and is especially adapted to the Southern States. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Improved Hanson. Matures in 50 days. None more reliable for outdoor cultivation. In ground well manured and cultivated, the head grows to remarkable size, resembling that of a flat Cabbage, and so slow to run to seed that it often fails to form a seed-stalk. The outer leaves are bright green, the inner leaves white and deliciously sweet, tender and crisp; free from any unpleasant bitter taste. The stock we offer is the same as that sold by us for many years, and from the fact that we never get any complaints from it, we judge it is unsurpassed and gives entire satisfaction. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Romaine Lettuce. Matures in 50 days. Long shell-shaped narrow-leaved; a great favorite in Europe. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.50.

Paris Cos. These varieties grow strong and upright, producing long leaves, which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy and will force well. They are the most popular varieties in France. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Pride of the South. Matures in 50 days. Most beautiful, solid-heading, heat-resisting variety. Leaves broad, somewhat blistered and crumpled; borders plain, light green, unspotted. Its heat-resisting qualities are wonderful, standing for a long time in the hot Summer sun without running to seed; will resist cold equally well; in fact, the Pride of the South is an all-season Lettuce. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.

Paul's Hard Head. Matures in 40 days. A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

NOTE—Prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice as unfavorable conditions sometimes occur for the growing of seeds, and at times weather is such as to produce no seed at all; consequently we request our customers to write us for quantity prices.

*"The Best Only"***CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON**

MELON FRANCAIS.

Zucker Melone.

Melon.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to acre.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills 5 feet apart; dig into each hill one or two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure; plant ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but do not allow more than four plants to grow. They should be worked the same as Cucumbers until the vines cover the ground. Never plant them near Cucumbers, Squashes, or Pumpkins, as they hybridize very easily and lose their flavor.

Golden Netted Gem. Matures in 70 days. One of the earliest; globular in shape, very uniform in size and weight, weighing from 1½ to 1½ pounds each; flesh light green, and of a very fine flavor. Productive; keeps well for nearly a week after picking. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Nutmeg. Matures in 65 days. The old, well-known sort; nutmeg-shaped, finely netted; flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Extra-Early Hackensack. Matures in 65 days. A fine, early Cantaloupe, which has become one of the most popular of the market sorts, many of our market-garden customers preferring it to all others. It very much resembles the old Hackensack in shape, but it is fully ten days earlier than that well-known variety. Has a roughly netted skin and dark, thick flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

Rocky Ford. Matures in 65 days. One of the most popular of the small or basket varieties. It is an improved Netted Gem Melon, with sweet green flesh, and now has a first-class reputation in the market. The most popular and profitable early variety of Cantaloupe for the entire South, for shipping, market and home use. Uniform in size, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed; flesh firm, of most delicious flavor; small size, slightly oval in form; skin light yellowish hue when fully ripened. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid; 10-lb. lots carriage not paid, 75c.



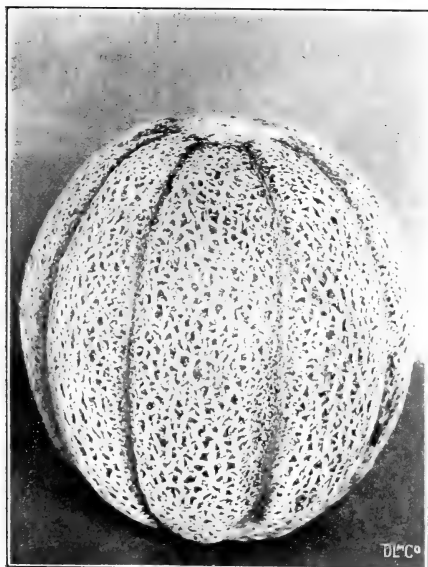
Extra Early Hackensack Muskmelon

Emerald Gem. Matures in 80 days. The Melons are of medium size, and of a deep emerald-green color; the flesh, which is thicker than that of any other Melon of the same size, is of salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin green rind; it is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, juicy and rich. The flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. A very popular Muskmelon. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

New Orleans Market. Matures in 80 days. A truly southern Melon, largely grown for the New Orleans market, where it commands the highest price. It is large in size, roughly netted, and of delicious flavor. This variety should become one of the most popular sorts, both for table and market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Persian, or Cassaba. Matures in 85 days. Large size, oblong, 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted; skin green; flesh light green. Regular old-time Muskmelon. Pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 25c.

Southern Beauty. Matures in 75 days. Peculiarly suited to the southern climate, from the fact that it withstands so well the ill effects of our rainy seasons, which seem to come just during the ripening season of this variety of Melon. The very largest of all sorts. The fruits are round, flattened at the ends and have very broad ribs. Flesh is green, fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Van's Rocky Ford. Matures in 65 days. Market-gardeners' private stock. Perfect type and strain of Rocky Ford Melon, grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by the best Melon growers, and has been grown here in the vicinity of Mobile with great satisfaction. Pkt. 10c., ¼ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.00.

NOTES

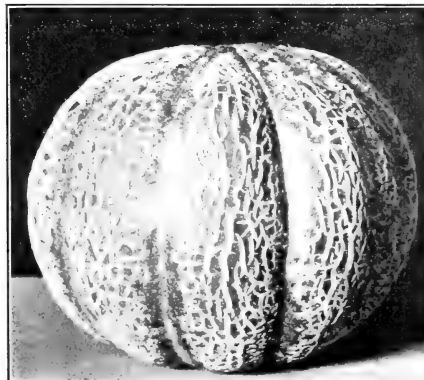
Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 15,000 to 20,000 fruits. Cantaloupes are often destroyed by lice on the vines and the best remedy is to spray the leaves with Bordeaux Mixture.

NOTICE

Special Prices will be cheerfully furnished upon written request when quantity is wanted.

NOTICE

Weather conditions sometimes are such as to destroy all of one season's stock or nearly all, consequently Prices are increased.



Emerald Gem Muskmelon

"The Best Only"

WATERMELON

MELON D'EAU. Wasser-melone. Sandia.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards row. Four pounds to acre. 450 hills to the acre should produce 900 good Melons.

CULTURE.—The same as for Muskmelon, except that the hills should be not less than 8 feet apart and not over three plants be allowed to remain in each hill. Select light, sandy soil. The number of valuable varieties for marketing and shipping is very limited, many old varieties having been dropped by growers as useless.

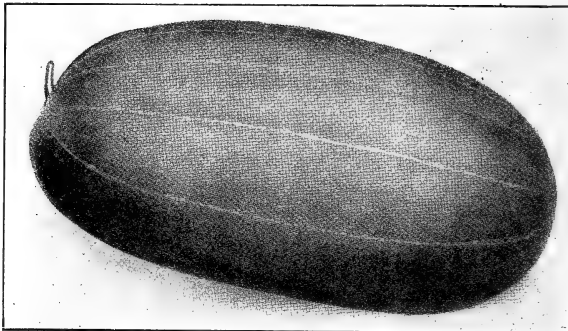
Alabama Sweets. Matures in 90 days. Large size, oblong form, thin, dark green rind; flesh a deep red and crisp. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Kleckley's Sweet. Matures in 80 days. One of the earliest Melons to ripen, and also one of the sweetest and best flavored. It is hard to beat, and is a splendid Melon for home use and market. Large size, handsome appearance and uniformly superior quality. Melons grow from 18 to 24 inches in length, and 10 to 12 inches through; rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet, with broad, solid heart, extra sweet, melting and crisp, being entirely free from stringiness. The Kleckley's Sweet is the best early table Melon in existence today. Having Mr. Kleckley grow our Melon seed at special price we can offer them at \$1 a pound this year. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1. Special prices on large quantities.

Duke Jones. Matures in 90 days. This variety grows to a large size, frequently attaining the weight of 80 pounds. In shape it resembles the Kolb Gem, and, like that variety, is an excellent shipper. Dark green rind, slightly striped; flesh is bright red, juicy and very delicious. Will probably come to be a leading variety as it becomes better known. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Dixie. Matures in 90 days. This is the result of crossing the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, and is claimed by the introducer to be the finest shipping Melon in the world. It ripens earlier than the Kolb Gem, the vines are vigorous and strong, and the fruit is of good size and somewhat elongated. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Florida Favorite. Matures in 90 days. An excellent variety; prolific; earlier than the Kolb Gem, Rattlesnake, or Pride of Georgia, and very fine for table; yet it is as good for shipping as the Kolb Gem or Rattlesnake; more than medium size; colored with light and dark green stripes alternately; flesh deep red, deli-



Kleckley's Sweet Watermelon

ciously sweet, firm and crisp. One of the best Melons. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

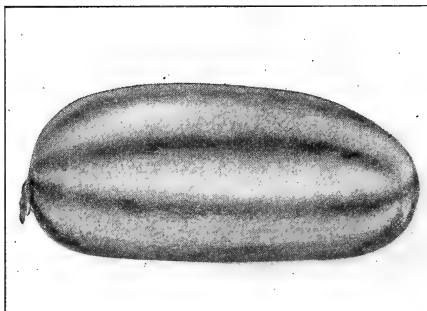
Georgia Rattlesnake, or Striped Gypsy. Matures in 85 days. An old southern variety which has come into notice of late years. It is of large size, light green, with large dark stripes, and is identical with the Gypsy. Fine market variety. It stands transportation better than most other kinds; has been the standard market Melon until the Kolb

Gem was introduced. However, it always will remain a favorite with market-gardeners. The seed we offer of this variety is grown especially for us. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

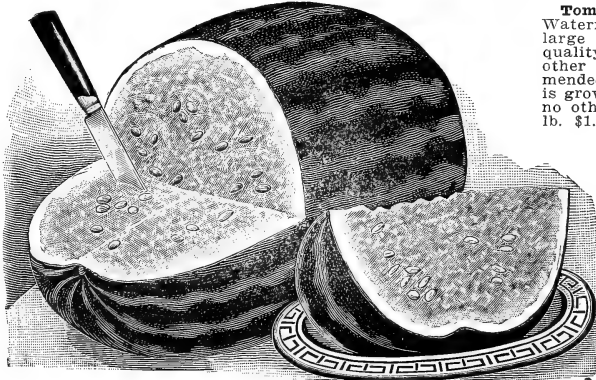
Triumph. Matures in 90 days. Largest of all. Its size is immense, whole fields often averaging 50 pounds and over. Its tough, thick rind makes it a fine shipper, as it is almost impossible to break it; flesh dark red, form oval, rind bluish green, seed black. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Crawford. Matures in 85 days. Without exception the finest and sweetest Melon in the South. It is a strictly local Melon, and, on account of the great demand and small supply of the true Crawford seed, it has never been introduced beyond Mobile. This Melon is so popular in this market, on account of its unexcelled qualities, that every Melon that is at all similar to it is sold as a Crawford. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Tom Watson. Matures in 85 days. A famous big sweet Watermelon, dark green in color. Melons are long, average large size, splendid shippers, and one of the best table quality Melons on the market. It is rapidly superseding other sorts for southern growing, and is highly recommended for nearby markets or family gardens. Our stock is grown for us with great care on a large plantation where no other Melons are planted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00; 10-lb. lots 90c. lb.



Tom Watson



Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

READ CAREFULLY OUR CALENDER OF WHAT TO PLANT, PAGES 42 and 43

NOTICE

We wish to call attention to the fact, in consequence of very unseasonable weather during the past year, and especially in localities where seeds are grown of the depletion of the supply of matured seeds, necessarily making the prices of many seeds advance.

NOTICE

Special prices given on written request for seeds in quantities.



Mustard

ONION

OIGNON. Zwiebel.

Cebolla.

CULTURE.—In this latitude, the seed should be sown from September 15 to about October 10; if sown earlier, a good many will throw up seed-stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. Sow the seed broadcast; protect the seed-beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use *Lantana* leaves for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows, which may be from 1 to 2 feet apart, according to the method of cultivation, and about 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plants.

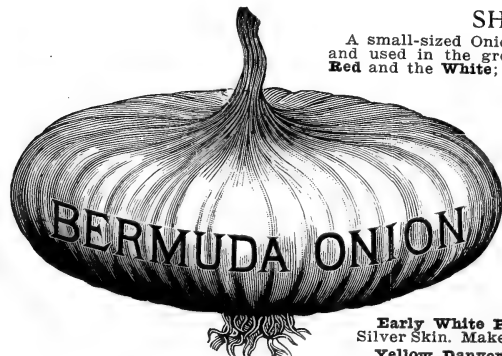
Crystal Wax Bermuda. The only Pure White Bermuda Onion, thus making a ready seller in the retail market. Except in color it is identical with the other Bermudas, having all those desirable qualities of the older sorts combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this variety is always in short supply, as it is a very light seeder. Pkt. 10c. Prices for larger amounts furnished on request.

Red Bermuda. This is one of the most popular of the foreign Onions, and is largely used throughout the South for both table and market. In size it is equal to the largest Italian sorts; of oval shape, early and of mild and delicate flavor. A splendid shipping sort. Pkt. 5c.

White Bermuda. Possesses all the good qualities of the Red Bermuda, differing only in color. It is exceedingly mild in flavor, and will be found a very desirable sort. Pkt. 5c.

Louisiana Creole. The outer skin is a light red color; very firm, sweet and tender. Though it is somewhat stronger, perhaps, than the Bermuda, lovers of Onions pronounce its flavor superb. It will keep nearly a year if properly handled. Pkt. 5c. Price varies; write when wanted.

Prizetaker (American Grown). The largest and handsomest Yellow Globe Onion. They attain immense size, fifteen inches in circumference, being often attained when raised under favorable conditions. To reach this size it is necessary to start them early in hot beds and transplant so they may have a long season to reach their mature size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., 2 oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.35; by express, 5 lbs. \$6.00, 10 lbs. \$11.50.



SHALLOTS

ESCHALLOTTE. Schallotten.

A small-sized Onion, which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in the green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties: the **Red** and the **White**; the latter variety is the most popular. In the Fall of the year, the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during Winter and set out again. Late in the Spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place. Prices variable.

ONION SETS

Where the seasons are so short that large Onions cannot readily be grown from seed the first season, these are indispensable in getting a crop. Plant about 4 inches apart, in drills 12 inches apart, lightly covered, and well cultivated. Prices variable. If sent by mail, add postage at the rate of 10c. per qt.

Silver Skin. Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white, globe-shaped and of mild flavor. The best white Onion grown.

Early White Pearl. The quickest of the white sorts, but not so good as the Silver Skin. Makes large, flat, pearl-white Onions, tender, mild and of good flavor.

Yellow Danvers. Standard variety, globe-shaped, large size; one of the principal main-crop sorts; keeps well; is a most desirable market and table Onion.

"The Best Only"

MUSTARD

MOUTARDE. Senf.

Mostaza.

This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during Fall, Winter and Spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as Greens. The White- or Yellow-seeded is very little cultivated, and is used chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling.

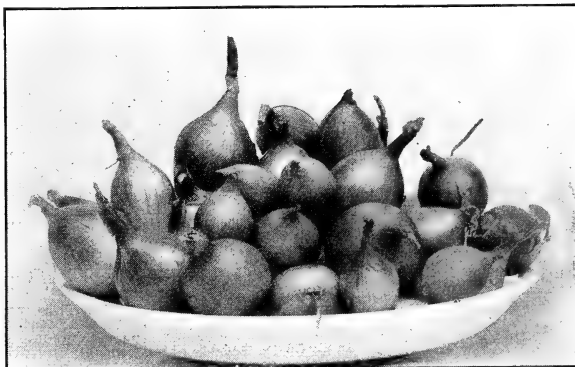
White, or Yellow London. Matures in 35 days. This is the common white Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes. Oz. 5c.

Broad-leaved. Matures in 30 days. Very early variety. Pkt. 5c.

Southern Curled, or Creole. The favorite kind in the South. Dark green leaves, with extra-curled edges. Superior to all imported varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Chinese. Matures in 35 days. A curled variety, but not considered so succulent nor of so sweet a flavor as the Creole. Pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Ostrich Plume. Matures in 30 days. This is without doubt the most beautiful of all curled Mustard. Leaves curved outward like a fine ostrich plume, rich dark green in color. Plants of vigorous growth; to grow to perfection you will have to thin out well. Pkt. 5c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.



Onion Sets



White Velvet Okra

"The Best Only"

OKRA

GOMBO. *Ghbarer Gbibiçus*. *Gombo*.

This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt and water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in Spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be 2 to 3 feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every 12 or 15 inches.

White Velvet. Matures in 50 days. This variety is a great improvement on the old White, or the Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth, tender pods, which retain their tenderness until nearly full size. Pkt. 5c. and 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.; lb. postpaid 58c.

Dwarf Green. Matures in 50 days. An extra-early variety, very prolific, of dwarf growth. If planted for market it will be in demand only up to the time the smooth long-pod varieties come in, as no rough pods sell well when the smooth can be obtained. Pkt. 5c. and 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.; lb. postpaid 58c.

Tall Green. Matures in 60 days. Produces, in great abundance, dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 5c., lb. 50c.; lb. postpaid 58c.

PEAS

Pois. *Griben*.
Guisantes.

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards row, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to acre.

The Pea being a very important crop with the market-gardener, great care should be exercised in procuring good seed. Do not buy cheap Peas, thinking to profit on the price of seed; the difference in the value of the crop might make you lose ten times more. The best seeds are always the cheapest.

CULTURE.—Plant the extra-early varieties in drills 2 feet apart and cover about 2 inches deep. Tall-growing varieties should have 3 feet between the rows, while for the very dwarf kinds, such as Tom Thumbs, 1 foot is all that they require. Peas are planted here from August till March, as follows: Extra-early varieties in August, September and the early Spring months; marrowfats from October till February, and wrinkled varieties only in Spring. Plant the dwarf and extra-early Peas in rich soil; marrowfats do better in sandy soil without heavy manuring.

Extra-early, or First and Best. Matures in 48 days. This was the earliest Pea cultivated until the introduction of the Alaska; very popular with the small market-gardeners here who have rich ground. Productive and well-flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any other in the country—not surpassed by any, no matter whose name is put before "Extra-early." Pkt. 5c., pt. 20c., qt. 35c.

Early Alaska. Matures in 50 days. This is an extra-early Pea, blue in color, earlier by a few days than any other kind; very pure and prolific; the best-flavored Pea among the extra-early, smooth-podded kinds. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c., pt. 25c., qt. 35c.

American Wonder. Matures in 52 days. A wrinkled Pea, of dwarf growth; 10 to 12 inches in height; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra-early. Pkt. 5c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Nott's Excelsior. Matures in 52 days. Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long, handsome pods, closely packed with large Peas of fine flavor; more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods and more peas than either American Wonder or Premium Gem; sure to be very popular when generally known; height 12 inches; seed green and wrinkled. Genuine stock of this Pea is very limited. Pkt. 5c., pt. 20c., qt. 35c.

Champion of England. Matures in 70 days. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown; of a delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5c., pt. 25c., qt. 35c.

Stratagem. Matures in 60 days. A remarkably fine Pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c., pt. 25c., qt. 40c.

Melting Sugar. Matures in 70 days. There is a class of Peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string Beans. The best of these edible-podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, straight, extremely tender, fine-flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines 2 to 4 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

Black-eyed Marrowfat. Matures in 70 days. Similar to above, but more productive; excellent for field culture. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c.

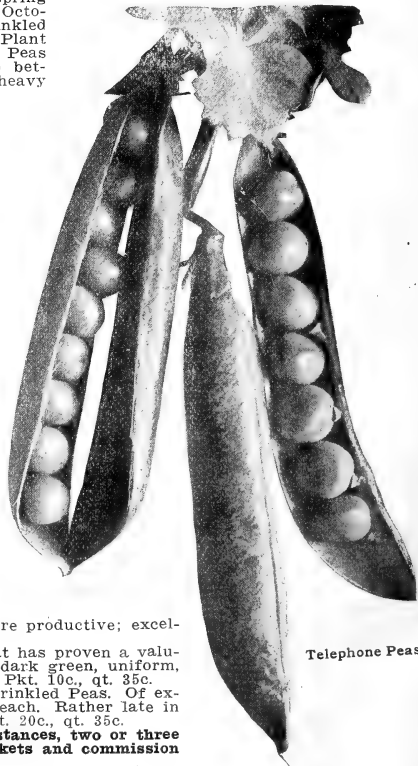
Thomas Laxton Matures in 70 days. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea that has proven a valuable acquisition. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing long, straight, dark green, uniform, square-ended pods, containing seven to nine large, richly flavored peas. Pkt. 10c., qt. 35c.

Telephone. Matures in 65 days. One of the most productive of the wrinkled Peas. Of excellent sugary flavor. Pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c., pt. 20c., qt. 35c.

Packet seed are extra-large, well-filled packets containing, in most instances, two or three times the quantity of seeds contained in the half-size, poorly filled packets and commission seeds sold throughout the country.

Bushel and quantity prices on any varieties given on request.

READ CAREFULLY OUR CALENDAR OF WHAT TO PLANT, PAGES 42 and 43



Telephone Peas

PARSLEY PERSIL. Pteritifol.
Perejil.

2 oz. seed to 100 yd. row,
8 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE.—Can be sown during the Fall from August to October, and during Spring from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast. Soak the seed for twenty-four hours and mix with sand; it is very slow to germinate, and sometimes remains in the ground from four to five weeks before making its appearance.

Champion Moss Curled. Sixty-five days to cutting. This variety is a general favorite, and is especially recommended for market-gardeners, as it stands the Winter well; is of strong growth, beautifully curled, of an attractive, emerald-green color; it is the most salable of all varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Plain, or Single Parsley. Seventy days to cutting. This is the hardest variety; foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong Parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

PEPPER PIMENT. Spanischer Pfeffer.

1 oz. to 100 yard row.

CULTURE.—The same as Egg-Plant. Avoid planting hot and sweet varieties together, as the sweet varieties will lose their mild flavor and become strong.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous. Matures in 125 days. Of cylindrical form; the ripe fruit is of a beautiful coral-red. Sweet and thick-fleshed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Long Red Cayenne. Matures in 110 days. Fruit from 3 to 4 inches long, very strong; when ripe, a beautiful red. Pkt. 5c.

Red Cherry. Matures in 110 days. A small, smooth, round variety of dwarf growth; very pungent. Pkt. 5c.

Red Chili. Matures in 120 days. Very small, bright red, cone-shaped, hot Peppers; the best for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Bird Eye. Matures in 110 days. Small. It is very hot; used principally for pepper vinegar. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

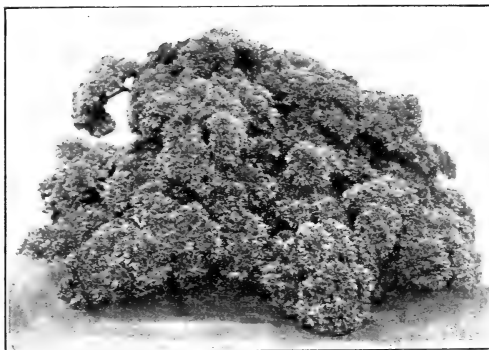
Bell, or Bull Nose. Matures in 130 days. Produces a very large-sized hot Pepper, which is highly esteemed for pickling, the skin being thicker than in the other varieties. Pkt. 5c.

New Golden Dawn Sweet Pepper. Matures in 110 days. In color this is a bright golden yellow, and in productiveness it is said to surpass any other variety. It is entirely free from fiery flavor, even the seeds and pulp have not the least smart taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Ruby King. Matures in 120 days. An exceedingly large and handsome Pepper of mild flavor; the Peppers are of a bright ruby-red, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long by 9 to 12 inches in circumference. It can be sliced for salad or eaten with salt and vinegar, like Tomatoes and Cucumbers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Chinese Giant. Matures in 140 days. One of the best and largest of mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful and rich glossy flesh and mild flavor commend it as one of the best market varieties. It is vigorous in growth, and its strong, bushy plants are literally loaded with splendid large fruits, beginning to bear quite early and continuing through the season. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.50.

Giant Crimson. Matures in 120 days. The earliest maturing of the extremely large, red sweet Peppers and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high,

"The Best Only"

Champion Moss Curled

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—Pumpkins are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cushaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills 8 to 12 feet apart.

Cushaw Crookneck. Matures in 70 days. Extensively cultivated in the South for table use. There are two kinds, one all yellow and the other green striped with yellow color. The latter is the preferable kind; the flesh is fine-grained, yellow, very sweet, and better than any Winter Squashes which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here for a century and never was found North or West; a few years since it was brought out by Northern seedsmen as "Japan Pie Pumpkin." Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field. Matures in 90 days. A most popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two or three times more than the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream-color as it matures. Flesh tender, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Wood's Virginia Mammoth. Matures in 110 days. The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size, is oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Well suited to our climate, and our seed is southern-raised, which is very necessary to raise a fine crop of Pumpkins. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Cornfield, or Connecticut. Matures in 65 days. A yellow hard-shelled variety, growing to large size. Splendid for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., lb. 35c.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

CULTURE.—In March, sow in drills in a shady, moist situation, and when a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches. The following Fall, transplant to a deep, well-manured soil, 4 feet apart, and protect with manure or leaves. It may be more quickly grown by setting out the roots either in the Spring or Fall, covering the crowns every Fall with coarse manure. To obtain the best results, the flower-stems should be broken off when they appear, as the plant is weakened by permitting it to seed.

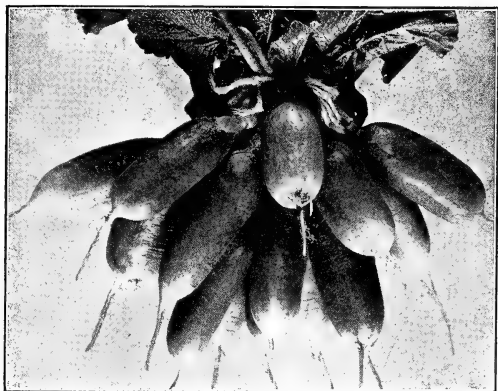
Linnæus. Rather early and yielding large crops of large leaves. The best variety for the South. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

WRITE FOR QUANTITY PRICES



Giant Chinese Pepper

"The Best Only"



French Breakfast Radish

RADISH

RADIS. Mettig.

Rabanito.

6 oz. will plant 100 yard row

CULTURE.—Sow broadcast, in rich, mellow soil, or among other vegetables, where they will ripen soon, and can be removed to give growing room. The red varieties may be sown every month of the year, but during the Summer months they require frequent watering. The yellow and white Radishes are the best for Summer sowing, while the Black Spanish should be sown in October and November.

Add 8c. to each pound for postage

Cincinnati Market. Very similar to Early Long Scarlet Short Top. Improved, but deeper red in color and remains a little longer in condition for use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 2 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.

Mixed Radish Seed. Some of all of the leading varieties, long, short, round, white, black, yellow, and red. Early and late. One planting does for entire season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. 75c.

White Summer Turnip. Matures in 30 days. This is a Summer and Fall variety. Oblong in shape; skin white; stands the heat well, but is not much used. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

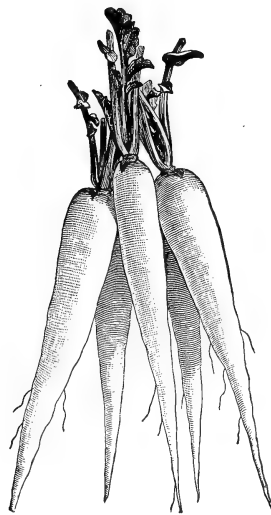
Golden Globe. Matures in 30 days. This stands the heat better than most kinds. Oblong; bright yellow. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for Summer and Fall sowing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Early Long Scarlet. Matures in 35 days. This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle. Pkt. 5c., lb. 50c., 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Chartier's Long. Matures in 35 days. A long Radish, described as deep crimson at the top, shading off lighter, until at the bottom it becomes white. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c., 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Matures in 25 days. Small, round; the favorite kind for family use. Early; crisp and mild when young. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c., 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Black Spanish (Winter). Matures in 70 days. This is sown during Fall and early Winter. It is olive-shaped, solid and stands considerable cold weather without



White Icicle Radish

being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between Turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thin out from 3 to 4 inches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Chinese Rose (Winter). Matures in 55 days. This is of a half-long shape and bright rose color, and has become very popular the last two years. Considered the best Winter variety. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

French Breakfast. Matures in 22 days. A handsome Radish, scarlet, with the end and the root white. Quite tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Southern Market. Matures in 25 days. A fine forcing Radish of bright scarlet color, globe-shaped, and rapid grower; mild and crisp. Will stand heat without becoming pithy; the most desirable Radish for our climate on this account. Stock selected. Should be planted every ten days to always have a fresh supply. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 90c., 5 lbs. \$4.00.

White Icicle. Matures in 24 days. This variety has rapidly become a favorite; in fact, there is nothing which has proven superior in this class. It produces beautiful long white roots, extremely early, hence decidedly popular for forcing, and a splendid sort for light, deep soil for out of doors. It retains its excellent qualities longer than any of the early varieties, not getting pithy so soon. Can be sown from under glass from Winter through the early Spring, and out of doors in Spring and early Summer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.; postpaid, 10-lb. lots, \$4.50.

Scarlet Turnip White-tipped. Matures in 20 days. A very early Radish, quite popular with market-gardeners. A beautiful deep scarlet color, with white tips; small tops. Selected stock, pkt. 5c., lb. 50c., 5-lb. lots \$2.00.

White Olive-shaped. Matures in 25 days. Well adapted for forcing; oblong in shape, quick-growing, and of excellent quality; tender, crisp, brittle. Pkt. 5c., lb. 50c., 5-lb. lots \$2.00.

Celestial, or White Chinese. Matures in 50 days. Extra fine, large, white variety, often growing a foot in length by 5 inches in diameter; flesh firm, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., lb. 75c.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

SALSIFIS. Gefnerwuzel. Barba Cabrana.

CULTURE.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the Fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the Spring previous, deeply spaded, and well pulverized. Sow in drills about 10 inches apart, thin out to from 3 to 4 inches in the rows.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A great improvement over the old sort, growing double in size. Excellent. Pkt. 5c.

SPINACH

EPINARD. Spinat.

Espinaca.

CULTURE.—Sow broadcast in rich ground from September to end of March. As Spinach must be sown very thinly to leave room for large leaves, our market-gardeners sow Radishes and Beets on the same land; the Radishes will be sold and the Beets transplanted by the time the Spinach needs more space.

Add 8 cents to each pound for postage

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-leaved. A variety highly popular among market-gardeners. The leaf of this variety is wrinkled in the same way as the Savoy Cabbage. It is very hardy, and produces nearly twice the weight of old varieties in crop, the leaves being very numerous and succulent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Broad-leaved Flanders. Has large leaves, 6 inches broad; very succulent. A hardy, good Winter variety. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.



Bloomsdale Curled Savoy Spinach

"The Best Only"

SQUASH

COURGE. Speiße Kürbiß.
Calabaza.

3 oz. seed will sow 100 yds. of row

CULTURE.—Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, six to eight seeds. When well up, thin them out to three of the strongest plants. For a succession, they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn, it is also time to plant Squash.

Add 8 cents per pound for postage

Early White Bush, or Patty-pan. Matures in 44 days. The only variety planted here for shipping. Color a light cream; flat, scallop-shaped, growing in bush form, and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. Matures in 44 days. One of the best Summer bush sorts, of a bright yellow color, very warted, early, prolific, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Hubbard. Matures in 60 days. The popular variety for Squash pies. Flesh bright orange, fine-grained, very dry, rich, sweet flavor; fine keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Vegetable Marrow. Matures in 60 days. The favorite Squash in England, and used from the time the blossom drops until matured. Fruit, when matured, oblong, dull yellow, about 12 inches long to 5 inches in diameter; before quite ripe, tender and delicious. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Delicata. Is destined to become the favorite Squash for our kitchen gardens on account of its great keeping qualities; in our climate, after it has matured, it can be stored for a long time without any great trouble. It has been claimed by some that twelve hills of two plants each will produce 352 Squashes. The fruit is yellow, splashed with green; very solid and heavy, sweet and richly flavored. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c.

TOMATO

TOMATE Liebesapfel.
Tomate.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards. Ripens for table in 90 to 120 days

CULTURE.—Sow the seed, as thinly as possible, in a hot-bed or frame about the middle of January, and in the open ground from March till July. The first are transplanted in the open ground about middle of March, 3 feet apart, on well-prepared and manured land. As the plants grow, they should be fastened to stakes or trellises, to keep the fruit from the ground.

Early Acme. Matures in 105 days. One of the earliest; produces an abundance of medium-sized fruit of a dark red color, slightly tinged with purple; of delicious flavor. A good shipping variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.25.

Tree or Dwarf Champion. Matures in 95 days. One of the most distinct and valuable Tomatoes of recent introduction. Dwarf, stiff habit, needing scarcely any support. Early and wonderfully prolific. Is perfectly round and smooth; of medium size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.25.

Ponderosa. Matures in 110 days. Often weighing over two pounds. Very regular in shape; contains very few seeds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

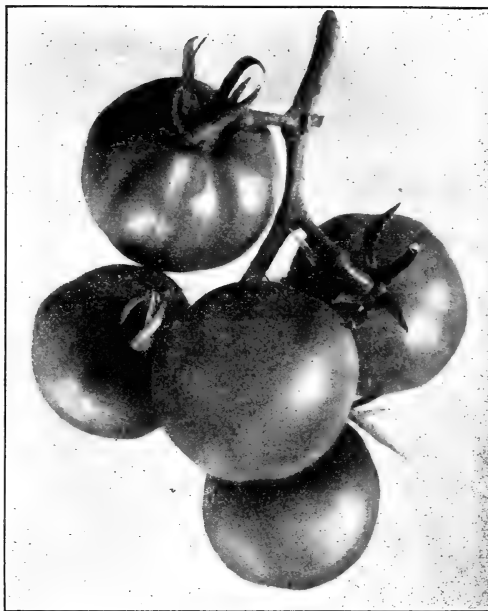
Spark's Earliana. Matures in 90 days. Claimed by the introducer as the earliest of the smooth, bright red varieties. The fruiting season lasts only about four weeks. It is quite solid, handsome in shape, and of fine quality. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Currant, Cherry, or Grape. Matures in 95 days. Best Tomato for catsup, preserves and pickles. The fruit is borne in clusters; very ornamental. Pkt. 5c.

Livingston's Beauty. Matures in 115 days. This variety is exceedingly popular and very attractive in appearance, and ripens with the Acme; of a rich glossy crimson color, with a slight tinge of purple; solid, and stands transportation well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Livingston's Favorite. Matures in 100 days. Introduced by A. W. Livingston, of Ohio, the introducer of the famous Acme and Paragon. Is one of the largest and most perfect-shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early, and holds its size to the end of the season. Is very prolific, has few seeds, solid flesh, and bears shipping long distances. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Livingston's Stone. Matures in 115 days. This variety is recommended for a main crop; is of large size, bright scarlet color, very smooth, with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagon-shaped; ripens evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the



Early Acme Tomato

very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; remarkably attractive; a heavy variety; vines and foliage rank and robust, loaded with very uniform-size fruit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Livingston's Perfection. Matures in 120 days. A very desirable early variety, of comparatively recent introduction, which is more largely grown than any of its class. The fruit is almost round; ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor. The skin is both thin and tough making it a good shipper, while its clear, bright scarlet color makes it very attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.25.

Paragon. Matures in 100 days. A second early. Fruit large, bright crimson; smooth, solid, of excellent flavor. Bears shipping to long distances well, and is much planted for this purpose. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.25.

Red Trophy. An old favorite; large, red, solid fruit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Dwarf Stone. Matures in 110 days. Same as the well-known Stone, except in habit of growth. Is dwarf, like the Champion. Ripens evenly, and very solid. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c., lb. \$3.25.

Golden Trophy. Matures in 100 days. A large, bright yellow fruit, early and solid. Pkt. 5c.

Pear-shaped Red. Matures in 95 days. Small fruit, 2 inches long to 1 inch in diameter. Used in unbroken form for pickling. Color bright red. Pkt. 5c.

Pear-shaped Yellow. Matures in 95 days. Differing from Pear-shaped Red only in color. Pkt. 5c.

TOBACCO SEEDS

Imported Havana. The finest Cuban stock, imported from the world-famous Vuelta Valley. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

Dark Tobacco. One sucker; a dark sort, good breadth, long leaf and rich quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c.

Sweet, or Little Oronoko. Makes the highest grade of filler known. Cures a rich red; long, narrow, tough and waxy leaf. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c.

Florida Sumatra. The highest grade cigar wrapper. Brings the best market price. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

We will gladly quote you prices on large quantities. These prices subject to change without notice.

*"The Best Only"***TURNIP**NAVET. *Reiße Rübe.**Noba.*

Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

CULTURE.—The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly broken; Turnips do best in new land. Ground that has been used for any length of time should be manured the previous season. Usually sown broadcast, but the Rutabaga and Large Yellow should be sown in drills 1 foot apart, so as to admit of being thinned out and worked like Kohlrabi. Sow in our locality at most any time of year.

Long White, or Cow Horn. Matures in 70 days. This splendid sort is gaining in popularity wherever it has been tried, as its quick growth, heavy yielding qualities and fine-grained white flesh render it well worthy the attention of all gardeners. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Southern Seven Top. Matures in 75 days. This, the hardest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter, as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States, it yields in the Spring abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is desirable only for this purpose. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen. Matures in 70 days. A very hardy and productive Scotch variety, closely resembling a Rutabaga in shape, color and keeping qualities, but is of finer texture, and can be sown a month later. Flesh pale yellow and of fine texture. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Yellow, or Amber Globe. Matures in 65 days. A beautifully formed, yellow-fleshed variety. One of the best for general crop. Flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until Spring. Grows to a large size, and is excellent both for stock and table use. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Early Red, or Purple-Top Strap-leaved. Matures in 65 days. This most popular sort is very early, and a favorite market variety. It is of flat form, with small taproot; flesh fine-grained and sweet. One of the best for table use. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Early White Flat Dutch. Matures in 60 days. A quick-growing early sort, differing from the Early Red-Top only in color of skin, being pure white. The roots are of good size, sweet, mild and juicy. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Snow-White Globe. Matures in 65 days. A finely formed variety of pure white color. It is of a beautiful appearance and good quality, and splendidly adapted to Fall and early Winter use. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

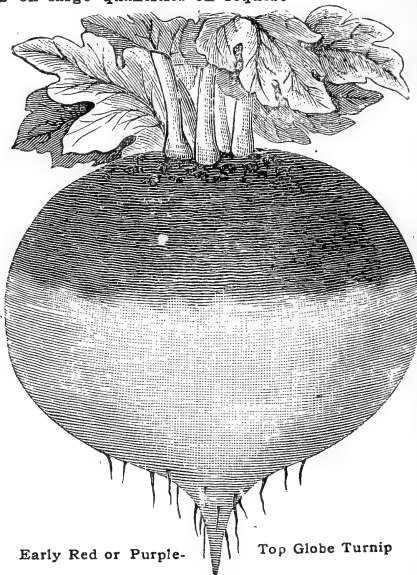
White Egg. Matures in 45 days. A splendid quick-growing, egg-shaped variety, with pure white skin fine-grained and solid flesh of sweet, mild flavor. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Large White Norfolk. Matures in 65 days. A standard, globe-shaped variety, very extensively grown both for the table and stock. Sweet, very productive, and grows to a large size. The tops make a fine salad in the Spring if protected during the Winter. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Pomeranian White Globe. Matures in 70 days. A handsome, popular variety, useful both for table and stock, and well adapted for Autumn and early Winter use. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Purple-Top Globe. Matures in 65 days. Of same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. We recommend it very highly. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Prices on large quantities on request



Early Red or Purple-Top Globe Turnip

Sweet German, or Hanover. Matures in 60 days. Resembles the Rutabaga in growth; it is a white-fleshed variety; very solid and sweet. If sown in the Fall, it will keep well until Spring without getting pithy, like the flat varieties. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Dixie Land, or Southern Prize. Matures in 75 days. Makes large, white roots, in addition to an abundance of salad; hardy; needs no protection from the frost. A good Winter variety for greens. Pkt. 5c., lb. 50c.

Southern, or Snow-White Globe. Matures in 65 days. A fine snow-white globe sort. Superior for table use. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

White Milan. Matures in 45 days. Extra-early; very handsome roots, smooth, and of clear ivory-white color both inside and out; tender and delicately flavored. Pkt. 5c., lb. 75c., 5 lbs. \$3.00.

NOTICE

Most all varieties of Turnips, Beets, Carrots, and English Peas, also many others are **extremely short crops** on account of unseasonable weather, during the past season, and prices unavoidably advanced.

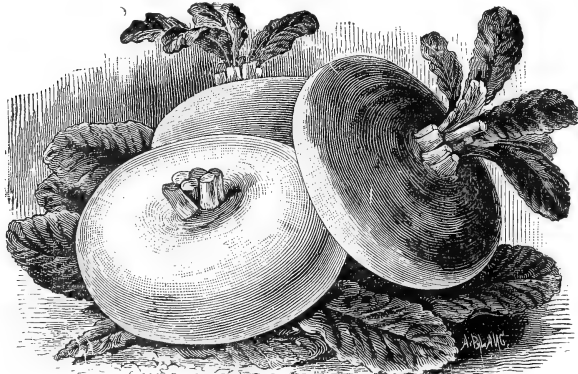
RUTABAGA, or SWEDE

Add 8 cents per pound for postage

Improved Purple-Top Yellow. Matures in 80 days. This is a selected strain, which makes much larger and finer roots than the ordinary strains. Its fine qualities and productiveness cannot be too highly recommended. The flesh is rich and sweet, which excellent flavor it retains until late in the Spring. Good for table or stock. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Improved Purple-Top Turnip. Matures in 90 days. This is a selected strain, which makes a much finer root than the old or ordinary strain. The flesh is rich and sweet, which excellent flavor it retains until late in the Spring. The roots are globe-shaped like the Turnip and uniform in shape. Pkt. 5c., lb. 50c.

Mixed Turnips. Matures from 45 to 90 days. Equal mixture of all the best varieties, including White Milan. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.



Early White Flat Dutch and Early Red or Purple-Top Flat

WE WILL GLADLY QUOTE YOU PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES UPON REQUEST

"The Best Only"

Sweet Basil



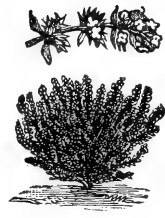
Sage



Sweet Marjoram



Summer Savory



Sweet Thyme

SWEET HERBS AND MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

Aromatic Herbs are those which possess medicinal as well as culinary properties, and should be found in every garden. They impart a pleasant, spicy color, and are quite savory to the taste. To secure the herbs for use, cut them on a sunny day, and spread thinly in the shade to dry.

	PKT.		PKT.		PKT.
Anise (Anis).....	\$0 05	Hoarhound (Andorn).....	\$0 05	Spearmint , for julep. Plants	
Balm (Melisse).....	05	Lavender (Epfilabendel).....	05	per doz., 50c.	
Basil, Sweet (Basilicum).....	05	Marjoram, Sweet (Marjoram).....	05	Summer Savory (Bebentkraut)...	\$0 05
Bene	05	Pennyroyal	05	Tansy	05
Borage (Borretsch).....	05	Peppermint	05	Tarragon (Estragon).....	10
Caraway (Kümmel).....	05	Pimpernel (Pimpinelle).....	05	Wormwood (Wermuth).....	05
Chervil (Kerbel).....	05	Rosemary (Rosmarin).....	05	Woodruff (Waldmeister).....	05
Coriander (Coriander).....	05	Rue (Raute).....	06	Cardoon (Kardone). Grown for the	
Dill (Dill).....	05	Sage (Salbei).....	05	midrib of the leaf; requires	
Fennel (Fenchel).....	05	Saffron (Safran).....	05	blanching.....	05
Garden Sorrel (Sauerampfer).....	05	Sweet Thyme (Thymian).....	05		

BIRD SEED

We take care in the selection of our Bird Seed, and have the same specially cleaned, the result being that the seed here offered is entirely free from anything injurious to birds. Our Bird Seed is far superior to the stuff generally sold in ready-made packets by grocers, etc.

	PER LB.		PER LB.
CANARY	\$0 10	SUNFLOWER	\$0 10
HEMP	10	MIXED BIRD SEED	10
LINSEED	15	MOCKING BIRD FOOD	1 lb. bottle 25

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED

In order to secure a supply of early vegetables, a hotbed frame is indispensable. It can be constructed by any man at a very small cost. It consists of a wooden frame, generally 6 feet wide and from 6 to 16 feet long, according to the supply of early vegetables required; one side to be at least 6 inches higher than the other; the frame to be subdivided by cross bars, and each division covered by a glazed sash. After completion, place it on the manure bed, prepared in the following manner: The frame should face the south or southeast; fill in about 10 inches of rich pulverized soil, and allow it to stand a few days, giving it air by slightly raising the sash, so that the fiery vapor or steam may escape. The seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato, and many other varieties may be sown, and the plants planted out as soon as the frosty weather is over.

Preparing Manure for Hotbeds. Fresh stable manure only, not exceeding six weeks old, is suitable for this purpose. Turn it over into a compact heap, protected from heavy rain or snow; allow it to remain so for about eight days, when it should be made up into the requisite form to suit the frame. Where the ground is quite dry, a very good method is to dig a space about 18 inches deep, and put the manure therein; tramp it firmly and evenly; place thereon the frame and sash; put in the rich earth, and in about four days sow the seed, having previously stirred the earth freely, to destroy any seeds or weeds therein.

A Coldframe is a single construction of boards for wintering Cabbage, Lettuce or Cauliflower, for planting out early in Spring. Select a dry, southern exposure; form a frame from 4 to 6 feet wide and as long as required. The back should be 14 inches and the front 6 inches high, with a cross-tie every 6 feet. Seeds of Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, sown in the open border early in September, will be ready to plant in the coldframe about the end of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on all pleasant days, but keep closed in severe weather.

Read our Planting Calendar, pages 42-43

"The Best Only"

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

The clovers are the basis of successful farming and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other Grass or forage plants. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clover and alfalfa, and on soils deficient in this respect it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands, whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up (before harrowing) and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 lbs. per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing in the Spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down clover or as top dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. The clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.

Best Time and Method of Seeding

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the Spring or Fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the Spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late Summer or Fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other Fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. It is also an excellent plan to give an application of ground bone or grain and grass fertilizer at this time. It will not only increase the yield of wheat, but will also benefit and help the stand of grass to a considerable extent. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up, they should be cut off with the mower so as not to smother out the clover.

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clover when sown at this time are found by experience to be fully equal to sowing at any other time.

Japan Clover is adapted only for Spring and Summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding alfalfa or lucerne are March and September. Alfalfa or lucerne should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

A Firm Seed-Bed is of First Importance in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and, if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

For Late Summer and Fall Seedings, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen and the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil and break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

CLOVER

Alfalfa, or Lucerne. A leguminous plant, very nutritious and rich in protein. Clover-like, growing 2 to 5 feet high. It requires a rich, calcareous soil; must be well drained. If the soil is devoid of lime you should furnish it. Lb. 25c., 10 lbs. \$2.20.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). A small, creeping perennial, used for pasturage and in mixtures of lawn Grass. Lb. 35c.

Japan Clover. Low-spreading, perennial Grass, much like White Clover; makes a good grazing crop. Lb. 30c.

Crimson Clover. Well adapted for late Summer and Fall planting. Makes a good green feed and forage crop; plowed under, it is equal to an application of stable manure; fills the land with humus, or vegetable matter, making it mellow and rich, increasing all other crops that follow. Lb. 15c., 60 lbs. to bu.

Burr Clover. Valuable grazing crop for the South, growing luxuriantly all Winter until Summer. Combined with Bermuda, they make an all-year-round pasture. Lb. 25c., 10-lb. lots at 22c.

Beggar-Weed, or Florida Clover. A good forage and soil-improving plant for thin, sandy lands or pine barrens. Lb. 50c.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*). Well known and probably the most valuable of all crops for temperate latitudes for grazing, green forage, and hay. As a soil improver Clover is highly esteemed. Its roots penetrate to great depths, bringing up plant food from the lower soil as well as absorbing and fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere.

GRASS SEED

Prices subject to change

Van Antwerp's Lawn Grass. This is one of the most desirable grasses for front yards and lawns. We have sold this Grass for many years and it has given general satisfaction. It succeeds quite well in shady places. Choice, re-cleaned seed, 14 lbs. to the bu., lb. 35c., pk. \$1.00, bus. \$3.50.

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This is a good pasture-Grass, forming a fine sward. It thrives best in dry, well-drained lime soil, makes a very good lawn, but not as fine as our regular lawn Grass. Lb. 35c., pk. \$1.00.

English Eye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). Very quick-growing Grass, which makes a fine showing within four weeks' time of planting; bright green in appearance. Lb. 10c.

Bermuda Grass. While looked upon as a pest by many on account of its persistent efforts to spread through its underground and surface runners, we believe it to be the best Summer pasture Grass for the Central and Lower South. It grows on all kinds of soil from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and furnishes abundant and nutritious pasture. No pasture Grass will give you so great returns when given as little fertilizer as will Bermuda. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre between April 1st and June 15th. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold, and under favorable conditions requires 21 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of February from Australia.

Orchard Grass. Is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay; is also excellent for pasture Grass and succeeds well in nearly all soils; it is grown in orchards and parks where partly shaded; it matures early and will stand frequent cutting. 14 lbs. to bus. Per lb. 35c., per bus. \$3.00. Will quote prices upon request. Will require 2 bus. to sow an acre for pasture.

NOTICE

As prices of both Grain and Grass Seeds fluctuate according to the market, we are unable to price correctly in this catalogue, but will gladly quote on receipt of request. **Write often.**

"The Best Only"

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (Brassica Napus)

Five to eight pounds to the acre if broadcast. One-half this amount will do if sown in drills.

Dwarf Essex. Fine pasturage for sheep or cattle. Within six weeks from planting, will furnish a rich and nutritious growth. The fattening properties of the plant are much more than any of the clovers. Lb. 15c., 10 lbs. \$1.00.

WINTER, or HAIRY VETCH (Vicia villosa)

One of the most valuable forage crops for the South. Sow from July to November, at the rate of 40 lbs. to the acre, or 30 lbs. with a bushel of Rye or Oats. The grain crop helps to hold the Vetch off the ground. Furnishes excellent pasture, early green food, good hay, and greatly improves the soil. We strongly recommend sowing of Vetch and Rye in all vacant fields.

RYE

This crop is very popular through the Southern States for a Winter crop. Planted for early green food and for turning under, as well as the grain. Excellent to sow with Vetch. Sow from July to December; 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

SEED WHEAT

Blue Stem, or Purple Straw. This is more largely planted than any other sort in this section of the South. The head is smooth, berry small and short, almost round, and very firm. It is rust proof because it will always ripen before danger of rust. Plant 1 to 1½ bus. to acre.

Fultz. A smooth-headed sort, producing a good sized grain; very prolific and exceedingly hardy. A standard variety for the South. Plant 1 to 1½ bus. to acre.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Usually a very profitable field crop, the seeds of which are used for bird and poultry foods, and required in enormous quantities. Sunflowers are planted and cultivated about the same as corn. Besides being very ornamental, Sunflowers are useful for planting around edges of gardens and other spots, and will yield a profitable crop of grain for the Winter feeding of poultry. Pkt. 5c., lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 40c.

WINTER TURF OATS

Produce enormous yields of the finest quality Oats. Afford splendid Fall and Winter grazing. Becoming more popular each year. Winter Turf Oats sown early are as hardy as Wheat. When sown early they furnish excellent grazing during the Fall and Winter months, and this can be kept up even until the first of March, when, if cattle are taken off, they will produce enormous yield of grain. Some of our customers claim that this Winter grazing does not affect them in yield at all. To large intending purchasers we will gladly submit samples of Winter Turf Oats, and we wish them to make careful examination of the husk and grain. The grain is one and one-half times as large as ordinary Spring Oats, husk very thin, so that virtually the whole grain is eatable, and this means 20 to 25 per cent. superior value for feeding. The straw is fine quality, not too stiff, and they make excellent sheaf Oats as well as for threshing.

Fall Seeding. Sow broadcast or in drills 1½ to 2 bus. to the acre. In this section as late as October.

BURT, or NINETY-DAY OATS

The most popular variety, used for Spring in the South, especially the extreme Southern States, where they mature fully a week earlier than the Red Rust Proof. These Oats are usually free from rust, clean, make a vigorous growth of straw besides a good yield of grain.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These Field Peas are entirely different from the Cow Pea, requiring to be sown early in the Spring, and making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and large-yielding early forage crop. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February, and March, and make large yields of most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It

Prices of Winter Turf Oats, like other grain, are constantly fluctuating, and price given here is at the time this catalogue is published. We will take pleasure in quoting current lowest prices in large quantities at any time.



Dwarf Essex Rape

WINTER BARLEY

Free from rust or fly; stools out and makes fine Fall and Winter grazing; far richer as green feed or soiling than Rye. Sow 1 to 1½ bus. per acre from July to November.

SEED OATS

also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the Cow Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of 1½ to 2 bus. to the acre, but a light seeding of Oats, Rye, or Barley will increase the yield and help to support the Pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. Price fluctuates.

BUCKWHEAT

Is being grown successfully here in the South, both for the flour and for poultry feed and especially for pasture for bees, for which it is excellent. We have found that the Japanese variety is preferable, being earlier, more productive and does not require as much per acre. Sow 1 bus. broadcast in May to July per acre; the weight is 52 lbs. to the bus.

UPLAND RICE

There is big money in growing Upland Rice, and if you will order a small quantity you will be astonished at the results. The Upland sort is very much like the lowland Rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like peas and beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored the same as Oats or Wheat. It possesses very high feed value, and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowls, etc. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, ct. 25c.

BROOM CORN

Is grown in Southern Alabama very successfully. The price ranges from \$80.00 to \$100.00 per ton, usually producing at the rate of three to four tons per acre. Sow seed in drills, 3 feet apart, at the rate of from three to five lbs. per acre, thinning out to about 3 inches apart, so as to leave seventy stalks to the rod. Cultivate same as Corn (45 lbs. to bus.).

The improved evergreen, being the best variety for our section or locality, commands the highest market price. Price of seed, pkt. 10c.; price of quantities on application.

"The Best Only"

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS—Continued

GIANT BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER
(*Desmodium Moile*)

A crop of immense value for restoring fertility to worn-out or depleted soils. On sandy lands of the Southern States it is probably the most valuable forage plant which can be sown, besides being of immense benefit to the soil. Its growth is immense, sometimes attaining a height of 7 feet; it is densely covered with leaves; and its pasture value is abundant, and is of high nutritive value, many farmers estimating its feeding value equal to clover.

Sow any time after frost and as late as the middle of June; if in drills 3 feet apart 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, covering 1 to 2 inches. If cut when 2 feet high, either for hay or green food, it will branch out from the roots, producing successive crops. Can be easily eradicated and is in no sense a pest. Per lb. 50c., 10 lbs. and over at 60c. per lb.

TEOSINTE

A most valuable and enormous yielding continuous cutting forage crop. We strongly recommend this to be generally sown, as it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most

nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the Summer. It also makes splendid fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian Corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds to the acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c. By mail, postpaid, 60c.

PEARL, or CAT TAIL MILLET

Also called *Pencilaria*

Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage crop, either for green food or hay. Farmers in the Far South largely depend on Pearl Millet for green food and fodder for all kinds of stock. The enormous yields which are continuously cut four or five times during the season are used for both green and dry feeding, and as it yields so largely, it is very highly prized. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting should commence when a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet is attained. After being cut it will stool out enormously, becoming much thicker; makes a rapid growth, and will afford three or four large cuttings during the season. It is very nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock. It should not be sown until about May. If sown broadcast 20 to 30 pounds should be used, but quicker growth and more frequent cuttings will be obtained if sown 5 pounds per acre in drills 3 feet apart and cultivated occasionally.

GERMAN MILLET

(Choice Southern Grown)

False impressions regarding many crops sometimes become prevalent, and one or two erroneous ideas are fairly general about German Millet. It is supposed to be particularly hard on land. As a matter of fact, if cut when in bloom and before the seed forms, it is not as soil-exhausting as a crop of oats. Then, its value as hay is

Prices are subject to market, may be lower or higher than here quoted.

questioned. If cut as stated and properly cured it is equally as digestible and contains as much flesh and muscle producing principles as Timothy, besides being more generally preferred to Timothy by horses. True Southern German Millet sown in May, June, or July produces a fine crop of the best hay in six to eight weeks' time, and on good land yields two to two and a half tons per acre. It is of special importance, however, to secure the very best Southern Grown True German Millet. Sow broadcast 1 bus. per acre.

KAFFIR CORN

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and is today grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow peas off the ground, and this causes a larger growth of cow peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

SORGHUMS

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It makes an excellent green feed and can be cut over two or three times during a season. For forage purposes sow thickly at the rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, or for Sorghum, sow in drills at the rate of 1 peck to the acre.

Early Amber Sorghum. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of 1 peck per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart.

Early Orange Sorghum. Larger than the Amber, maturing 10 days later and more largely grown for the syrup, which is of extra fine quality and of clear, golden yellow color. A very desirable variety for either syrup or forage. Lb. 20c., 4 lbs. 75c., postpaid. Bus. (48 lbs.) \$2.00. Bus. price subject to market changes.

PEANUTS

CULTURE.—Peanuts require a medium light, loamy soil. They yield largely of nutritious forage, ordinarily making a ton to the acre, in addition to the nuts. Plant from April to July in rows 3 feet apart, drop the nuts about 8 inches apart. They should be shelled before planting. They are less liable to be affected by the drought if planted level than on ridges. About the only cultivation they require is to keep the ground clear and mellow, and a slight hilling up.

Large Improved Virginia. Very profitable variety, the one most grown for commercial use. Makes a large pod and kernels with fewer imperfect nuts than any of the long sorts. Qt. 15c., gal. 40c., pk. 60c., bus. \$2.00.

Spanish. The most erect variety grown. Nuts small and rich in oil; is most productive in our climate, and has solid, well-filled pods. Qt. 15c., gal. 40c., pk. 70c., bus. (30 lbs.) \$2.50.

SPANISH CHUPAS

A nut-grass grown for feeding hogs, for which purpose it is excellent. After the crop has matured, the hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of gathering them. Before turning in the hogs, pull up a few of the roots and strew on top of the ground in order to give them a taste, and then they will go from end to end of the field. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. Can be planted as early as April to the middle of July. Qt. 20c., pk. \$1.10, bus. \$4.00.

FLORIDA VELVET BEAN

This is a wonderfully vigorous growing leguminous forage plant, possessing great value as a fertilizer plant. Is used extensively as a green forage crop. In fact, it can be used for every purpose that the cow pea can. It is an enormous runner, vines sometimes go 40 and 50 feet. While it is of a rapid growth, forming a dense mass of foliage, yet it is late in maturing, and should not be planted very early in the Spring because the seed won't grow until the soil is warm. This is possibly the greatest soil en-

"The Best Only"**MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS—Continued**

richer known. It produces an excellent quality of hay, but on account of its dense and enormous growth, it is very difficult to harvest or cure, and it is practically impossible to undertake to turn a crop under. When wanted as a fertilizer, the best plan is to leave the crop rot on the ground and then, if desirable, turn under in Winter or early Spring. The greatest use of this plant in Florida is grazing and fattening cattle, the stock being turned into the fields in the Fall of the year and thrive on the mass of leaves, vines and pods until entirely destroyed by heavy freezes.

The beans are generally planted in rows about 5 feet apart, dropping the beans about a foot apart in the rows, requiring only about a peck of seed to the acre. They are sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel of seed to the acre. For planting around arbors, porches, to cover fences or old dead trees, it is without equal as a beautiful climber. The leaves are broad, long, pointed, rounded in outline and the plant produces great banana-like clusters of purplish flowers, followed by huge bunches of pods covered with black downy-like hairs. The seeds are about the size of a wren's egg, almost round, slightly flattened, color gray, blotched and striped with light to dark brown.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS

A splendid forage crop; nutritious; heavy growth. Improves the soil, and withstands drought better than any other forage crop. Fine hog food. In many cases found better than Cow Peas, containing more protein and oil. Makes upright growth, while Cow Peas are often tangled. Can be planted both earlier and later than Cow Peas. Plant in 2½-foot rows, ½ bushel to the acre; broadcast, 1½ bushel to the acre.



Soja Beans

COTTON SEED

The Cultivation of Cotton. I would not attempt to lay down any special rules, as the various climatic and soil conditions would make it impossible. As early planting as the season will permit is recommended. But there are certain soils in the same section that cannot be planted so early as others, as they seem to be colder. Stiff clay soils can be planted with safety much earlier than sandy loams.

It is necessary for early-planted Cotton to be planted in rows slightly bedded and the first siding with a small-tooth cultivator, which can be done with one furrow straddling the row. This leaves a very narrow list, which gives the sun more power to the roots. Cultivate level, plowings to follow each season as soon afterward as possible. Splitting the middles with last plowing with deep furrows is not to be recommended, although it is done sometimes to check growth and make Cotton open. Two or three applications of fertilizer are recommended in well-balanced rations, allowing for any excess of nitrogen in the soil, which may have been produced by preceding leguminous crop, application of manure or nitrate of soda.

THE LATEST IMPROVED KING COTTON, MITCHELL'S KING'S IMPROVED.

The main quality of this variety is its extreme earliness, being earlier than any other known sort; the staple is of fair quality, but rather short; the per cent of lint is high, running from 38 to 40 per cent; the seeds are small, fuzzy, mostly greenish-white and brownish-green; the bolls are round and blunted. The greatest feature of this variety is its extreme earliness.

Important Factors in Improving Cotton. First, to know in what particular your Cotton is deficient, or what is particularly desired in a variety, as earliness, prolificacy, yield of lint from seed Cotton, length of staple and strength of staple, large bolls, storm proof or easy picking, or anything to increase the value of the total product.

It is expressly understood that no single variety can have all of these qualities. Therefore the varieties are divided into groups, of which we have many. For best final results, however, it is just as essential to have different varieties of Cotton as it is to have different breeds of horses. There are two different ways by which to create improved sorts; one is by cross-breeding, the other by seed-selection. What cannot be accomplished by one may be done by the other. Any kind of farm seed may be improved in this way.

SIMPKINS PROLIFIC

Has been very popular in Mississippi and Alabama during the last two years and is both early and prolific. The quality of staple is the very best, and it is very rare that we see any of its branches that are barren.

FIELD AND ENSILAGE SEED CORN

Eureka Corn. This Corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 12 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard Corn; fine keeper; an excellent Corn for market or milling. Also a fine Corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield from 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel.

Early White Snowflake. This variety is of late introduction; good for both field and roasting-ears. It is early, produces good-sized ears, grows about 8 feet high, has two good ears to the stalk. Extensively grown in Alabama and Georgia. Pkt. 5c. Quantity price on application.

Holt's Strawberry. Produces a large ear, 10 to 12 inches in length, from four to sixteen rows to the ear. Grains large and deep; cob small and red. Makes a large growth of fodder. Is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up; withstands drought. It is a white Corn, striped or strawberry grains appearing in the ears; hence its name. However, the red grains make white meal, as the color is only on the skin of the grain. It is one of the best Corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and is much superior to flinty Corns. Qt. 15c, pk. 60c.

Improved Golden Dent. We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow Corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow Corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of; the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow Corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Dent. A large variety of very early, white field Corn. Also very popular throughout the South.

Hickory King. The most famous White Corn for Southern States. The tapering ears run very large. The general conformity of the ear varies greatly, as this Corn has been bred for small cobs and large kernels, making a Corn that cannot be surpassed in shelling qualities. The Corn requires a rich soil and a shade better than 120 days to mature. The foliage is abundant, usually two ears to a stalk, and very few barren stalks. Especially easy to husk.

Southern Beauty. This is a highly bred white Corn of extra large size, producing one or two ears to stalk and a good producer. It has a large ear, medium red cob with deep kernel; medium early, and one of the largest yielding varieties we know of.

Cocke's Prolific. A white Corn which may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white flinty nature.

"The Best Only"

FIELD, or COW PEAS

It has become necessary to reduce the high cost of fertilizer, and Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, it being much more economical to cut off the crops of vines and cure them as hay or forage crop; then turn under the roots and stubble, thus enriching the soil.

Fertilizing Cow Peas. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on Cow Peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of Cow Peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by applying a light dressing of nitrate of soda or of ground bone.

Where Peas are sown in drills and worked, it is better to apply fertilizer at the time of working. If sown broadcast, apply the fertilizer at the time the Peas are sown, and rake the fertilizer in with the Peas.

To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For Ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June or up to the middle of July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Sowing Cow Peas with Soja Beans, Kaffir Corn, Etc.—Cow Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with Cow Peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of Cow Peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with Cow Peas than any other crop. Where Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with Cow Peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of Cow Peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with Cow Peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with Cow Peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of Cow Peas, such as the New Era or the Black. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of Cow Peas should give a liberal seeding.

California Black Eye. An extremely early sort, maturing peas in six or eight weeks. The pea is large, kidney-shaped and has a distinct black eye. It may be called bunch variety, as it does not put out any long runners except when planted in corn. When planted in the open it does not make any runners to amount to anything. It is very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two crops can always be made, and if seasons are favorable, three crops can be taken off the same land in one season, provided the first crop be planted in early April. In quality it surpasses them all.

Iron. This Cow Pea has proven to be disease and drought-proof. Vigorous in growth, medium early to mature; will retain its leaves and foliage better and longer than any other kind; very prolific bearer. Well adapted for sowing at the North. Seeds small. Qt. 20c.; bushel price on request.

New Era. This is an extra-early variety of Cow Peas that has given great satisfaction in the Northwest, where the season is short; is the most adaptable for such climates. Vines stand upright; quick; large growth; cures early, making a splendid, dry forage. Qt. 20c., gal. 60c., pk. \$1.00; bushel prices sent on request.

Wonderful, or Unknown. This variety makes an enormous growth of vine, but requires a full growing season to make its crop; it surpasses any of the Cow Peas in productiveness. Qt. 15c., gal. 50c., pk. 90c.

Whippoorwill. A favorite bunching sort. Has brown speckled seed; easy to gather on account of bush habit. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., gal. 50c., pk. 90c.

Clay. Quite a favorite with many; has a clay-colored seed. Is a splendid land-improver, prolific both in yield of peas and vine. Qt. 15c., gal. 50c., pk. 90c.; bushel price on request.

Early Black-Eye, or Bush. These are about two weeks earlier than the Large Black-Eye. They grow more in bush shape, holding the peas well off the ground. On this account it is quite a favorite as a garden pea. This variety is valuable to market-gardeners who grow their peas to sell green on the market. Can be sown early or late. Qt. 25c., pk. \$2.00.

Gallavant, or Lady. This is an old favorite Pea and very popular. Peas are very small in size, but are of a fine, rich flavor; a most superior table Pea. The most desirable of all varieties to grow for home use. Known by many as the Lady Pea. Qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50.

Taylor. This is a large speckled Pea, making a large growth of vine and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable and promising variety. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. Pkt. 10c., qt. 20c., pk. 85c., bus., about \$3.00.

White Sugar Crowder, or Forty Day. These are largely used in the Southern States for early Peas. They grow upright, bushy, and under ordinary conditions do not need support; very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods.

Brabham Pea. New. (Known as "Speckle Rio.") 60-day, two crop Pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt resistance, and the other resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yield from Brabham 20 per cent. more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era Pea, combined with the anti-wilt qualities of the Iron Pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the U. S. has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so, when stocks can be had, the Brabham on account of its wilt-proof qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous prolific seed, hard and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with Fall grain, will lie in the ground all Winter, and will germinate next Spring. A Florida grower says, "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second growth came which made a full large crop of peas." Qt. 25c., pk. \$1.25.

Red Ripper. Red seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. Pkt. 10c., qt. 15c., pk. 85c., bus. on request.

Black. This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, early to mature, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. Pkt. 10c., qt. 15c., pk. 85c.

There are so many varieties of Field Peas, and as many more names of varieties, each locality having its own particular one. We can not carry stock of all these numerous sorts, but have listed only those that we know to be of real value, some for hay and some more suitable for ensilage, while others are particularly suitable for the table.

Prices fluctuate, so we will be pleased to quote prices on request.

*"The Best Only"***IRISH POTATO SEED** Grown at Aroostook County, Maine

Aroostook County, Maine, covers an area nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts, and grows from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of Potatoes annually. By reason of its northern latitude, and the virgin soil in which the Potatoes are grown, they inherit those staple and vigorous qualities which make them at once the best and most valuable seed known. Aroostook County, Maine, grown seed had such a phenomenal success the past season with us that we have contracted with the growers for the coming season for the very best seed of those particular varieties which proved a success in this locality, a description of which will be found below:

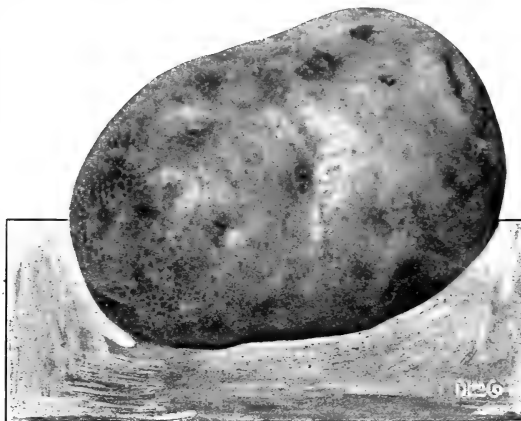
Bliss Triumphs, or Red Bliss. (Sometimes known as Stray Beauty.) This variety has come to the front very rapidly within the last few years, and is now one of the standard seed varieties shipped to the South and South-western States. It is one of the earliest kinds grown, and matures quickly. The tubers are round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed, and of a beautiful bright red color. It is one of the hardest varieties known, and is not susceptible to rot, scab or disease; in fact, it can be grown on the most heavily manured land without danger of rot.

Irish Cobbler. The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable, and fast becoming one of the most popular, of the early varieties. It is of handsome cream white color, and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, and a good keeper; in short, the best all-round, early Potato now on the market. We have under cultivation, each season, a large acreage of this variety, and can furnish our customers with clean, pure and handsome seed while the supply lasts.

Early Rose. The genuine Early Rose still remains the standard early variety, and is too well known to need particular description. Though costing more than some of the cheaper red varieties (which are often substituted and branded as Early Rose), they are still raised at their best throughout Northern Aroostook County, and strangely enough, are fast superseding some of the more recently introduced early red sorts.

Sir Walter Raleigh. The Sir Walter Raleigh is the coming Potato for main crop. It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are vigorous and thrifty. It comes in about the same time as the Rural New Yorker; the color of the skin is the same, but flesh is whiter and of better quality. In fact, it is claimed to be the whitest variety and the finest grained Potato in cultivation. It was introduced by Mr. Carman, who has introduced several of our best and most popular varieties, and it is claimed to be by long odds the best of his introductions. We recommend it very strongly to our customers for late planting.

Peerless. A handsome late variety, large yielder, and profitable all-round Potato, white in color and of fine appearance.



Irish Cobbler Potato

Price.—The price on this class of seed must, of necessity, rule somewhat higher than Western stock; but, quality considered, as well as remuneration to growers, there can be no comparison; indeed, good farming, to be profitable, is impossible without good seeds. In asking for prices, if our customers will please designate varieties wanted, quantity of each, and time of delivery, it will enable us to make prompt quotations without further correspondence.

FOR FALL PLANTING

Green Mountain. A large, handsome, oval white Potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow eyed, fine textured, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white Potato for late planting in this country.

We have found that our local or home grown seed saved from Spring planting, the small potatoes selected will do better for Fall planting without cutting as the eyes will need all the sap or substance possible there is in the whole Potato.

It is better to sprout seed before planting. We offer such stock from our local grower, either of the varieties Triumph or Irish Cobbler.



Green Mountain Potato

"The Best Only"

Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides

Vadco Insecticide. Our own preparation. A harmless disinfectant and germicide. Five times as effective as carbolic acid. It kills fleas and other insects that infect the house or poultry, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine or dogs and cats. It kills disease germs; it prevents mange, scab, itch and other contagious and infectious diseases. It improves the animal's coat and general health, purifies its habitation and frees stables, kennels and cages from obnoxious odors. Price, qt. 35c., gal. \$1.00.

Ant Exterminator. Non-poisonous powder, scattered about their runs or haunts will kill or drive away ants from a house, flower beds, or lawn. Box 25c.

Bordeaux Mixture, Dry. The best fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf-curl, scab, and other fungoids on plants, fruit and trees. One pound will make five gallons of liquid. Lb. 25c.

Bordeaux Mixture, Liquid. Concentrated solution. Add fifty gallons of water to one gallon of solution. Qt. 40c., gal. \$1.00.

Bluestone (Blue Vitriol), or **Copper Sulphate.** Lb. 18c., in quantity 11c. to 15c. per lb.

Bug Death. A non-poisonous insecticide, extensively used in some sections by truckers for extermination of worms on cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and other plants. Lb. 15c.

Flowers of Sulphur. Highest grade of re-sublime sulphur. Lb. 10c.

White Hellebore Powder. Less poisonous than Paris green, or any of the metal arsenites. Safer to use when fruit and vegetables are nearly ripe. Lb. 25c.

Lead Arsenite. Lb. 35c.

London Purple. Used for extermination of tobacco worm and horned caterpillar. Lb. 25c.

Persian Insect Powder, Excelsior Brand. Sure death to roaches, bed-bugs, ants, insects on flowers, plants and trees. Kills fleas on dogs and cats. Free from poison. It can be safely used for packing furs and woollen articles to protect from moths. When burned, the smoke kills mosquitoes and flies. Dust thoroughly in all cracks and crevices. 10c, 25c, and 40c. cans.

Rose Nicotine. Most powerful insect and parasite destroyer known. In cans 25c. and 50c.

Rose Nicofume. Strips of paper, strongly saturated with nicotine, which is one of the best methods of fumigating. In air-tight tin cans 25c. and 50c.

Slug-Shot, Hammond's. A destroyer of potato, tomato, eggplant, cabbage and turnip lice, bugs and worms. Used as a dust or in solution. Lb. 15c.

Paris Green. A poisonous insecticide in form of powder. When applied in dry form, use one part to one hundred parts of plaster or flour. In liquid form, from 120 to 300 gallons of water add one pound according to the purpose for which it is used. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 40c. Prices on large lots on request.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. One of the best insecticides for flowers. Especially effective in exterminating the green fly on the rose. 20c. per box.

Tobacco Dust. One of the best remedies for black and green aphids, fleas, beetles and other insects; destroys and prevents insects in the earth around the roots of plants. Dry. Lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 35c., 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Whale-Oil Soap. Makes an excellent wash for plants, where insects or eggs affect bark. Will prevent worms

crawling up trees if smeared around trunks. 15c. per 1 lb. box. Prices quoted on large quantities.

Pyrethrum Powder. Used in dust form and as a fumigator to smoke out insects. Lb. 40c.

Carbon Disulphide. The best known preparation for keeping weevil out of seed peas, beans, corn and grains. Price per lb. 25c. and 5lb. cans \$1.00.

Nitrate of Soda. Furnishes to young plants the most essential of all plant foods, nitrogen, in its most available (soluble) form. Applied when the plants are young, the effect is immediate and lasting and the result is an earlier and heavier crop. Its advantage over farm-yard manure is that it acts much more quickly; for this reason, for high-priced, early crops, the use of Nitrate of Soda is essential for the best results. Try a crop, one portion with Nitrate of Soda and another portion without. Figure the difference in net results. Our customers who have once used it always come back the next season with an increased order. 5 lbs. 35c., 10 lbs. 60c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00. The market varies and prices are subject to change. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sterlingworth Plant Food contains Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, injurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food. Price, box 35c. postpaid.

Tree Sticky, for Tree Pests. A condition confronts the lover of trees, not absolutely new, but more serious year after year. The ravages of the various moths and worms have become a menace to the life of shade and fruit trees of many sections of our country. Conditions must be met and nothing but the most thoroughgoing measures, persistently followed, will suffice to check the Gypsy Moth. Use Tree Sticky. Apply a band 3 inches wide, 1-16-inch thick, about 7 feet from the ground. Use flat stick. For Gypsy and Tussock Moth apply in April. For Brown Tail Moth apply in May. For Canker Worms (in South) apply in January and September. (In North) apply in March and October. For Ants apply in April and July. Tree Sticky comes in cans ready for use; no heating, mixing or preparation needed. Apply with a stick. 1 lb. 30c., 3 lbs. 85c., 10 lbs. \$2.65, 20 lbs. \$4.80. One pound of Tree Sticky will make a band 10 feet long—enough to properly band six ordinary trees. Positive statement: Tree Sticky contains no ingredients which can under any circumstances harm the trees. Don't run any risk—use Tree Sticky. It is practically the same material that has been used for years on our "Sticky, the best fly paper."

Aphine. The insecticide that kills plant lice of every species. Effective indoors and outdoors. Aphine is an insecticide that can be safely applied to vegetables of all kinds. It has been proven effective against the cabbage worm, the melon louse, and many other insects and blights injurious to truck products. As a spray for outdoor plants, it has fully demonstrated its merits in tests made by the highest scientific authorities. For the greenhouse and conservatory it has no equal among the various remedies now in use as a general insecticide. Aphine meets all the requirements of the largest commercial growers to those of the smallest gardener. It suits the greenhouse demands, and also those of the small house plants. Aphine is sold in four sizes. Gallons \$2.50, quarts \$1.00, pints 65c., half pints 40c.

"The Best Only"

FLOWER SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

The following list of Flower Seeds contains a few varieties which are desirable and which will do well around the Gulf section. We have selected them and will put them up in packages ourselves, so that our customers who are interested in the culture of flowers can obtain better results for their labor. Some varieties which are biennials in Europe or the North, flower here the first season; if they do not, they generally do not flower at all, as they are usually destroyed by the continued long heat of our Summers. Some grow quicker and attain greater perfection than in a more northern latitude. The secret of success in growing flowers is to pulverize the soil fine, and light enough so that it will not bake after a rain; make rich with well-rotted manure, as flowers thrive better in very rich earth. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to make light, so that it may be easily rubbed to a powder. Soils that are heavy will retain too much water and will sour.

Sowing the Seed. Sow either broadcast or in drills, as desired.

Covering. A good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed; press the soil firmly. Small seed cannot come up if covered too deep.

Watering. Seeds and small plants are better watered with fine spray; a regular bulb, plant and flower sprinkler is best, as it will not pack the soil or break the small and tender plants. During the period when growth is most rapid, the plants require copious supplies of water to reduce the food to an assimilable condition, and particular pains should be taken to keep the soil supplied with requisite amount of moisture to effect this purpose without causing any soginess; to do this you must have good drainage.

Pretty Effects in Flower-Beds. Care should be taken in transplanting or sowing if you wish to have a pretty and effective flower garden. In bedding the flowers, be careful to place the dwarf plants on the edges, and the taller varieties in the center, of a four-sided bed, or against the fence, if your bed is in this position.

Annuals attain full growth from seed, flower and die in one year.

Biennials grow from seed one year, bloom and die the next; though if sown early some varieties bloom here the first season.

Perennials last for several years, blooming annually after the first season. Planted early in our latitude, some varieties will bloom the first season.



Ageratum

AGERATUM

Mexicanum. Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole Summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in Summer and as pot-plants in Winter. H.A. Height 18 inches Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

ALYSSUM

One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the Summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

Sweet. Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Saxatile. Brilliant golden yellow; showy; for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow). There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5c., or. 30c.

AMARANTHUS

Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

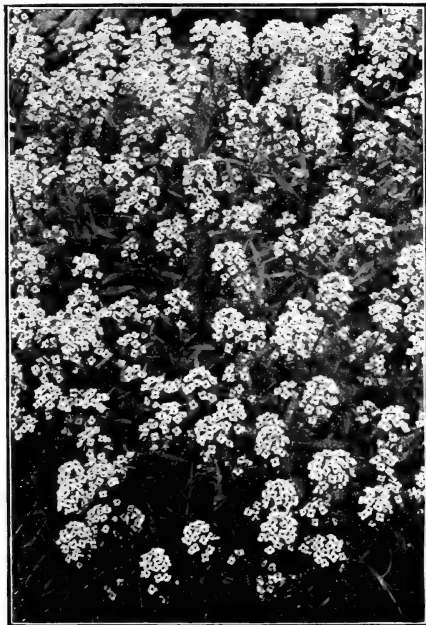
ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON

A hardy perennial, blooming first season if planted early. Undoubtedly one of the best cut-flowers, and makes one of the most showy and brilliant border plants. Fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

ASPARAGUS

Sprengerii. A very graceful, attractive, fern-like plant, perfectly adapted for either pot culture or hanging basket. The dainty sprays, when the plant is well cared for, attain a length of from 2 to 3 feet. Also useful for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

Plumosus Nanus. This graceful Asparagus is an excellent house plant, succeeding under almost any conditions. \$1.00 per 100 seeds, 10c. pkg.



Sweet Alyssum

"The Best Only"

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



Field of Asters

ASTERS

This grand old Fall favorite of our grandmother's garden still continues to beautify our garden. By gradual selection this plant now blooms from early Summer until frost and its usefulness as a cut-flower is unlimited. Sow either in the open ground in May, March or April in cold-frame, spent hotbeds or pots or boxes in the house, covering the seed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of good rich soil; when the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 in. apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

Giant Branching Asters. Beautiful Asters for cut-flowers. Quite different in several respects from any Aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, very double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors clear and handsome. **White, Flesh Pink, Rose Pink, Crimson, Lavender, Purple.** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. All colors mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Peony Flowered Perfection. Bears large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across; shaped like a Peony. **Pure White.** Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Japanese Giant. Entirely distinct from all other Asters. The flowers are of immense size, measuring from 5 to 6 in. in diameter, with long petals curiously twisted. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Comet Asters. Handsome and distinct. The flowers are of immense size, often 5 to 6 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese Chrysanthemums. **Pure White.** Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

China Asters. General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., oz. 40c.

BALSAM

(Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-me-not)

Balsams have been so greatly improved by cultivation, proper care and good seed, that a single flower is now the exception rather than the rule. The plants are tender and should be started in boxes; the plants prefer a rich, moist, or even wet sandy loam, and must not suffer for moisture. Good results are obtained by pinching off all the secondary and weak branches. The seed is large and germinates quickly. Sow Balsams from February until August. During dry weather they require plenty of water.

Double Camellia-flowered. Extra-fine mixed, as double as a Camellia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

BALSAM APPLE

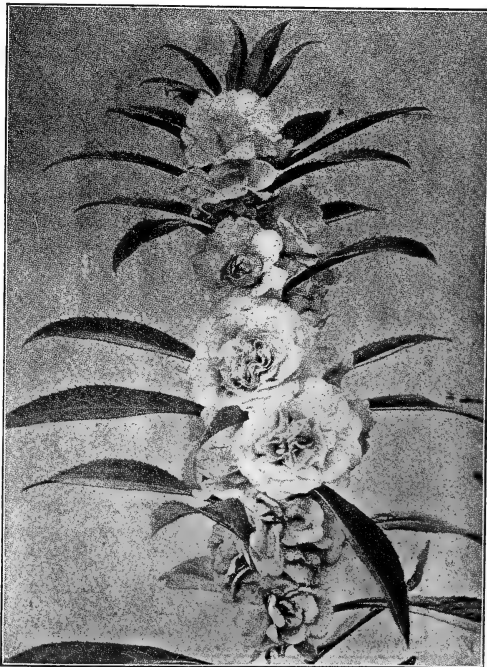
Vine same as Balsam Pear, but fruit is small and round. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM PEAR, or MOMORDICA

A curious annual climber with yellow blossoms and gracefully cut foliage. Used as a shade vine on trellises. The fruit, its chief curiosity, is pear-shaped and has a warty skin. Pkt. 5c.

BALLOON VINE

Otherwise known as Love-in-a-Mist. A fast-growing annual climber, having small, white blossoms followed by seed-vessels which resemble balloons, hence its name. Flourishes best in a light soil and sunny exposure. Pkt. 5c.



Balsam

"The Best Only"

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

BEGONIA

Box. Has large, handsome leaves with markings of green and gold, red and bronze; very desirable on account of its beautiful coloring and rich growth. Requires shady location and moist soil. Grown extensively as an ornamental house plant. Pkt. 30c.

Vernon. Compact grower, with glossy green leaves, edged with bronze. The blossoms, of a brilliant, rich scarlet, are borne abundantly. Pkt. 10c.

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy)

Is one of those beautiful little plants which, both on account of its fern-like foliage and handsome flowers, should be generally cultivated. It is a free-flowering dwarf plant, height 6 inches, effective for edgings, beds or rustic baskets. In cut-flowers there is always a place for it. In mixed colors from dark blue to white. Plant from October until Spring. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

COREOPSIS, or CALLIOPSIS

A very showy plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If seed-pods are removed as soon as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER

A beautiful climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings partly spread. The plant has a fine, luxuriant, rambling character; will run 20 feet high. The flowers will be more brilliant and numerous if planted in light, moderately rich soil. Tender annual climber. Plant from March. Pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT

A most highly prized annual, especially used for cutting. It is best to sow the seeds where the plants are to bloom, thinning out to about 6 inches apart. Give rich soil and plenty of water. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

A most easily grown and attractive garden plant, with large, beautifully shaped blossoms. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

CANNAS

One of the finest bedding plants for the American soil. It has a most tropical appearance with its broad green leaves and large spikes of brilliant flowers. If potted in the Fall it will make a most satisfactory house plant, blooming all Winter. The seed should be soaked several hours in warm water before planting. Pkt. 5c.



Cosmos



Cockscomb

CARNATION

A general favorite for their delicious clover fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomer in the garden and almost indispensable for Winter flowering. To extend the life of the plant, keep the blooms picked off. Height from 1 to 2 feet. Extra choice double mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN

(Bicinus Zanzibariensis)

Annual. Majestic plants, growing 10 to 15 feet high, with leaves measuring about 30 inches across, and range in different plants from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. Of very quick growth in rich soil, and an elegant plant for the lawn. Mixed, pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

CHRYSANthemUMS

The beauty of these royal flowers of the Orient is well known. They grow easily from seed and flower freely during Summer and Fall months. The foliage is a rich dark green, finely cut and quite ornamental. Plants grow 12 to 18 inches high. Double Coronarium, Mixed, pkt. 10c. Double Coronarium, White, pkt. 10c.

COBAEA

A handsome, very rapid-growing annual climber; hardy, and, under favorable circumstances, will attain the great height of from 20 to 30 feet in a single season. Has most attractive, large, bell-shaped flowers. Pkt. 5c.

COCKSCOMB, or PRINCE'S FEATHER

An old-time garden flower of great popularity, furnishing the finest possible decoration; retains its brilliant coloring long after being cut; commonly grown out-of-doors. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 5c.

COLUMBINE

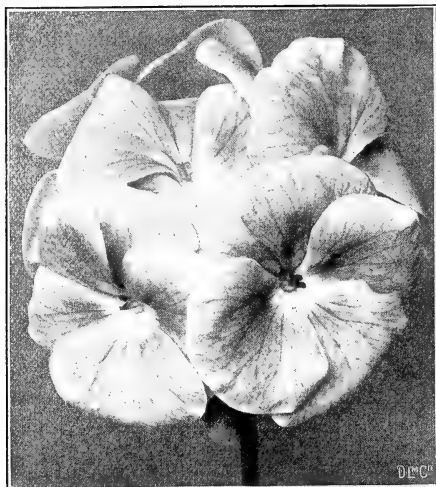
An early-flowering, hardy and very attractive perennial, greatly admired on account of its peculiarly shaped blossoms and great variety of colors. Pkt. 5c.

COSMOS

A very showy annual, quite hardy and rapid-growing, forming bush-like plants 5 to 8 feet high and covered with large, single dahlia-like flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to the Gulf climate and will bloom here almost the entire Summer, but principally in the Fall and early Winter. The variety most suitable for our climate is *Cosmos bipinnata*, in various shades and colors. Although not a novelty, this species of plant has become quite a favorite. Particularly fine for cutting and house decoration. Can be planted out as early as April: Giant Pink, pkt. 5c., oz. 35c. Giant White, pkt. 5c., oz. 35c. Giant Crimson, pkt. 5c., oz. 35c. Mixed, pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

"The Best Only"

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



Geranium

CYPRESS VINE

A most beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright star-shaped rose, scarlet and white blossoms, which, in the bright sunshine, present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of the gallery, tree or stake, and trained properly, there is nothing prettier. For best results, sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow in April. Will climb 10 to 15 feet. **White**, pkt. 5c., oz. 20c. **Mixed**, pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

DAHLIAS

These grand Autumn flowers can be as easily raised from seed, and bloom the first season, as when grown from the roots. They should be sown early in the house to secure early blooming. When not convenient to plant under glass, sow as soon as it is warm enough. **Double mixed**, pkt. 10c.



Gloxinia

DAISY

Well-known little favorites, especially valuable for edging and borders, for early Spring flowers. Sow early in hotbeds or boxes, and when large enough, transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded place, and cover in cold weather with a little straw. Set the plants 6 inches apart. Flowers are most abundant in Spring. Cover seeds about one-sixteenth of an inch. Tender perennial; grows 6 inches high. Not all plants will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. **Mixed double**, pkt. 5c.

FEVERFEW

A hardy annual, bushy in shape and bears clusters of white, button-like blossoms which are very useful for cutting; desirable for both bedding and pot culture. Pkt. 5c.



Daisy

FOUR O'CLOCK

Hardy annual. A very showy plant; old-fashioned, but none the less beautiful on that account. The French call it Belle de Nuit,—Beauty of the Night. Plants require about 4 feet of space. The flowers of many varied colors, are produced in great profusion. Will grow in any common garden soil from seed sown in open ground. Grows 2 feet high. **White**, pkt. 5c., oz. 25c. **Variegated**, pkt. 5c., oz. 30c. **Mixed**, pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

An old-fashioned but ever-popular flower, with its delicate blue blossoms; does best if planted in a shady, moist location. Blooms the first year if sown in the early Spring. Those desiring Spring blossoms should sow the seed in the Fall. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

GLOXINIA

Very attractive for house or garden blooming; has handsome, bell-shaped flowers in great varieties of rich colors. We recommend it as a pot-plant. **Fine mixed**, pkt. 10c.

"The Best Only"

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

Desirable for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. They grow from 20 to 30 feet. The flowers of some are very beautiful and striking. The full-grown Gourds may be used as dippers, bowls or sugar-troughs, while the small ones make good toys for the children. **Fine mixture**, pkt. 5c.

Dish Rag, or Luffa. The inside fiber of this Gourd makes an excellent dishcloth; it is always sweet and clean as long as any of it is left. Pkt. 5c.

Japanese Nest-egg. Resembling in size, shape and color a hen's egg. Makes good nest eggs, as they are not affected by the condition of the weather. Pkt. 5c.

GERANIUMS

To grow this plant successfully from seed, the seed should be sown very early in the house, using a light, sandy soil. Transplant into small pots, and set out in the garden as soon as it is warm enough. The principal attraction in growing Geraniums from the seed is that you get such a variety, and with it often some that are entirely new. **Splendid mixed**, pkt. 5c. **Zonale Varieties**, pkt. 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Form very attractive beds, either alone or together with other plants, and if placed here and there in the mixed border, the effect is both odd and beautiful. Pkt. 5c.

These are most useful for Winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are grown annually in Germany and exported to the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting Flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Pkt. 10c., 20c. for 3.

Pampas Grass. Pkt. 5c.

Pennisetum longistylum. An Abyssinian Grass, with long, feathery, bearded bristles. Effectively used to border Cannas beds at the St. Louis World's Fair. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 20c.

Pennisetum rupeianum. Belongs to same family as preceding, but the spikes are longer and more graceful. An annual in the northern states and seeds should be sown each year. Pkt. 10c.

HELIOTROPE

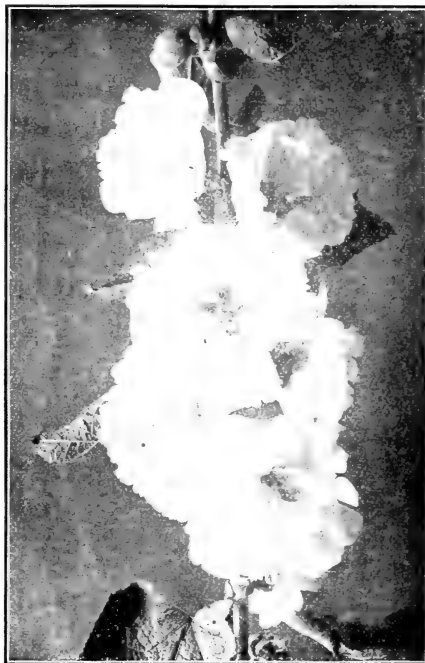
Among fragrant flowers, the Heliotrope is one of the sweetest. It is a fine pot-plant for Summer blooming, is well adapted for bedding and can be made to produce through the Winter if proper care is given it. Easily grown and produces flowers in all shades of blue and also white. For bouquets no flowers are finer; they are so dainty. **Fine mixed**, pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

In its present state of cultivation, the Hollyhock is very unlike its parent of old times; it ranks with all the new favorites. No plant is more useful for a background to a flower-garden. The flowers are as double as a Rose, in colors from pure white, red and purple, to a deep yellow. Sow in light soil, cover seed ¼ inch deep. **Double choice mixed**, pkt. 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN

Also called Climbing Dolicchos, or Japanese Wistaria Bean. A very pretty climbing vine. All kinds mixed, pkt. 5c.



Hollyhock

ICE PLANT

Fine for rockwork, hanging-baskets, etc. Foliage thick, flowers frosted and wax-like. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA

Bedding Queen. The most remarkable of the dwarf Lobelias, forming handsome little bushes which are entirely covered with large flowers of the deepest purple, contrasting most charmingly with the pure white eye. A late bloomer. The very best Lobelia for beds, borders or pots. Pkt. 10c.

White Gem. A good sort for ribbon and carpet bedding; also for pots. Pkt. 10c.

Splendens. A half-hardy herbaceous plant, producing large, intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR

Hardy annual. Called Larkspur because of the fancied resemblance of the form of the flower to the spur of a lark. Well-known annuals of great beauty and noted for the richness of their colors. Sow the seed in open ground in the Fall or very early in the Spring, cover seed about one-eighth inch deep; grows 1½ feet high.

Double Emperor Choice Mixed Pkt. 5c.

MOONFLOWER, or EVENING-GLORY

A vine of rapid growth, with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Grows about 30 feet high. Plant from February to June. A very rapid grower.

White Seed. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD

Well-known garden favorite of quick growth and free-flowering habit. No flower-garden seems complete without this old-fashioned flower. Seed should be sown in shallow drills in the open garden early in the Spring after danger of frost is over.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Larkspur

"The Best Only"**FLOWER SEEDS—Continued****MIGNONETTE**

A well-known annual, producing dense, semi-globular spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Hardy grower; height 1 foot.

Parsons' White. Pkt. 5c. **Mixed**, many sorts, pkt. 5c.

MORNING-GLORY

Hardy annual. Handsome, showy climber, of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, gallery, windows, or old stumps, without care. If support be given the vines, they will soon cover any unsightly place. Will grow on almost any soil. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning, and run through many shades from white to dark blue, red and striped. Sow seed out in early March, or earlier if possible. Grows 10 feet high.

White. Pkt. 5c.

Striped. Pkt. 5c.

Blue. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Japanese Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Crimson. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUMS

The Nasturtium is, undoubtedly, one of the most popular of all the garden annuals, and is so well known that any lengthy description of the flower or plant would be superfluous. While the Nasturtium is to be found in almost every garden, few people fully realize its wide range of colors as the mixture usually planted contains only three or four of the more common varieties. Indeed, of all the Nasturtiums planted, it is safe to say 75 per cent. of the flowers are of the yellow or orange shades, but there are great possibilities for beautiful garden effects in the use of the scarlets, crimsons and browns—a mass of one color is always more effective than a mixture of colors.

The Nasturtium is admirably adapted to profuse and beautiful effects in schemes of planting. It may be used in hanging baskets, vases, on the trellises, among shrubbery, on walls, in beds, and in borders. Moreover, there is always an abundance of flowers and the beautiful leaves are always clean and free from insects.

Cultivation in House. The Tall Nasturtium is a very showy and useful plant to grow in the greenhouse in the Winter. Give it a sunny situation and a wealth of beautiful flowers will be produced from which daily pickings may be made. Sow the seeds in July or August in 2-inch pots, and as the plants grow shift them gradually until they are in 6-inch pots. Train the vines to the posts or rafters of the house. Very pretty effects can be had by growing six or seven plants in a large pot and training the vines over a frame. Nasturtiums thrive equally well in boxes, and in this way they succeed admirably when grown in a living-room window.



Nasturtiums



Mignonette

Cultivation in Garden. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum bloom is produced in thin soils—in soils too rich, leaves predominate—and for this reason the Nasturtium is especially servicable for sections of the garden in which no other plants will thrive. Plant the seeds about an inch deep and thin the seedlings to stand not less than six inches apart—crowding is the one great cause of yellow foliage, and if too thick in wet weather the plants are apt to rot off at the ground. In soils too rich, leaves will be produced at the expense of the flowers. The rows for the dwarf, or bedding sorts, should be not less than a foot apart, and for tall varieties not less than four feet apart.

DWARF NASTURTIUM

Dwarf Nasturtiums are most admirably adapted to beds and borders. Our Special Choice Mixture of the dwarf variety will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other mixture, having the richest and most varied combinations of colors ever produced, showing odd colors heretofore unknown among flowers. The dwarf plants can also be grown in pots or hanging baskets, and are very ornamental. Dwarf special mixed pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

TALL, or TRAILING NASTURTIUM

Half-hardy annual. This is a marked improvement over the common running variety, in that the flowers are of better form and larger, while the range of brilliant colors is much wider. It is a rapid grower, admirably adapted for trellis and rustic work, and for window decoration and conservatory in Winter. Grows 5 to 16 feet. Tall special mixed, pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

This plant attains a height of about 2 feet and produces an abundance of large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in the Fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom all Winter. Pkt. 5c.

NIGELLA, "LOVE-IN-A-MIST"

This peculiar plant is also known as Lady-in-the-Green, and also as Devil-in-the-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of foliage. The plant and flowers are both handsome.

Hardy Annual. Pkt. 5c.

"The Best Only"

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

OXALIS

Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

PANSY

Hardy biennial. The Pansy is, without doubt, the most popular of all plants. These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom. The plants should always be planted in a cool partially shaded place; ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. Transplant when an inch high. Grows 4 inches high. Sow from August until March, or in open ground later in the Spring.

Trimardeau Large-flowering Choice Mixed. A beautiful and distinct class, producing magnificent large flowers of the richest and most varied shades and colors. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c., oz. \$1.25.

Royal Giant Extra Choice Mixed. A magnificent mixture, excellent in an endless variety of rich colors; from all the separate colors of the Giant Pansies, and several special strains which cannot be had in any other way. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c., oz. \$4.

Regal Mixture (No Plus Ultra Mixture). We emphatically believe this mixture of Pansies to be the highest attainment of this flower in existence. It is absolutely unrivaled in range of magnificent colors and sizes, containing the fancy selection of the best Pansy specialists' collections, also the separate colors and strains of the best flowers in cultivation. Pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75.

Ordinary Mixed. Sure to please. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Pansy. Separate colors. Pkt. 10c.



Pansy

PHLOX

One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with everyone. They will grow in poor soil; but in order to develop to their highest perfection, must have rich soil and must be given room. Grows 1 foot high. Plant from December until April.

Drummond's alba. Large-flowering, pure white. Pkt. 5c.

Drummond's Special Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Star of Quedlinburg (Star Phlox) Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Petunia

PASSION FLOWER

A most interesting creeper or climber, with singularly beautiful and odd flowers. A splendid flower for the window-box.

Southern Beauty. Pkt. 5c.

PETUNIA

For outdoor decoration, few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness, as is well known to every lover of flowers. It commences flowering early and continues throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a rich soil and a sunny position. Sow from January to May.

Single-flowered. Pkt. 5c.

Double-flowered, Choice Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Large-flowering, Choice Mixed. Pkt. 20c.



Phlox

"The Best Only"**FLOWER SEEDS—Continued****PINK**

Hardy perennial. This is one of the best and most useful flowering plants, unsurpassed in brilliancy and effect either in beds, masses or borders; they bloom freely. Sow seed from November till April. Set plants from 8 to 10 inches apart. If sown early, will flower the first season. Cover seed one-eighth inch deep. Special mixed, pkt 5c.

POPPY

Hardy annual. Sow the seed where the flowers are to bloom and cover lightly; if planted too deep, the seed will not germinate and some of the varieties will not bear transplanting. To insure a continuous bloom during a long season, the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed-pods allowed to form. May be sown in this latitude from October until March. Grows 2 feet high.

Shirley. This magnificent strain produces single flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable, ranging from pure white through the pinks, reds and scarlets to the deepest crimson, the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 5c.

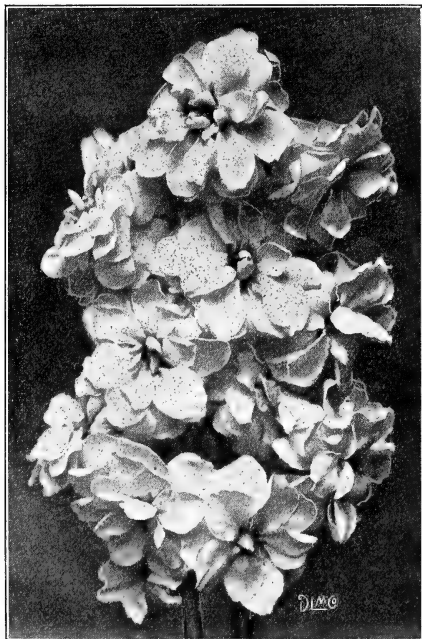
Carnation. Double Mixed. Large, showy, double flowers of various colors. A bed of Double Carnation Poppies makes a grand show when in full bloom in the sunshine. Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA

A small plant of great beauty and of easiest culture. Does best in a well-exposed situation where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. They are good for edging, vases or pots; or, where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Grows 6 inches high. Can be planted from February until August.

Fine Mixed, Single. Pkt. 5c.

Fine Mixed, Double. Pkt. 10c.



White Stock



[Shirley Poppy]

PRIMROSE, CHINESE

The fine, large flowers stand in pyramids arranged on short flower-stems; blossoms of every shade and color. Pkt. 5c.

Double Fringed. Large, showy and beautiful flowers. Pkt. 10c.

RICINUS. SEE CASTOR BEAN**SALVIA**

Splendens. Scarlet Salvia, or Flowering Sage. A very ornamental plant, producing an abundance of long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A pot or greenhouse plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Sow seed from February to April. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

STOCK

Double German Ten Weeks. These favorite Summer flowers are excellent for bedding out and afford fine bloom for cutting. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

Double German Ten Weeks, Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER

Large Russian. This variety forms very strong, heavy stems about 6 feet high, and produces single flowers which often measure 18 to 20 inches across. The seed can be used for chicken feed. Pkt. 5c.

Perkeo. Dwarf variety, with golden dark-eyed flower; grows only 12 inches high. Pkt. 5c.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

The Sweet William is unsurpassed for beautiful effect in the garden. These are an improvement on the old sorts in variety of colors and size of flowers; some of the flowers are often as large as a quarter.

Single Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Double Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

For Flowering Bulbs, see pages 38-41

"The Best Only"**FLOWER SEEDS—Continued****SWEET PEAS**

CULTURE.—Early in February make a trench 3 to 4 inches deep in rich, mellow soil, covering the seed about 2 inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white seeded kinds are tenderer than the black seeded and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting 4 to 6 inches deep; give slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of Spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than Spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they will bloom.

Superb Mixture. This mixture contains the cream of the new and standard sorts. It is made up entirely of separate named varieties, carefully proportioned as to its composition, and we can safely say that it is the best mixture in existence. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

KOCHIA, or "BURNING BUSH"**(Kochia Trichophylla)**

A highly ornamental annual of unusually rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids from 2 to 3 feet in height, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender, and of a light pea-green until September, when they change to carmine and blood-red. Its bright Autumn coloring has given it two other names: "Mexican Fire Plant," and "Burning Bush." The flowers are minute, but countless, and the plant dies within two weeks after blooming. The seed germinates quickly in spite of the cold of late Winter. Sow indoors in April and plant out in May, or sow in open ground about May 1st. Plants do best in a sunny exposure, and in salty soil about 2 feet apart. One and a half ounces of nitrate of soda should be spread over each square yard of soil. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

THUNBERGIA

Beautiful trailing plant for lawn vases and hanging-baskets. Flowers flaring, trumpet-shaped. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 5c.

VERBENA

The Verbena has been wonderfully improved during the past fifty years in form and size of flowers. For masses in beds on the lawn, no plant excels it. It has always been a favorite. Can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers. Half-hardy perennial trailer, which has gained much popularity through treatment as an annual.

Mammoth Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Mammoth White. Pkt. 10c.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

An old favorite garden flower; should be better known. The large, massive spikes are very conspicuous in beds and borders. They have a particularly sweet odor which should win them favor. They last long as cut-flowers and are easily grown.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Miscellaneous Flower Seeds, Etc.**SPLENDID HONEY PLANTS**

Siberian Dragonhead. This is one of the honey plants best liked by bees. The plants bloom from June till August, grow about 18 inches high and are very ornamental, besides being useful. Sow the seed thinly where the plants are to remain in April. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 2 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 65c.

Phacelia, Tansy-leaved. Best of all bee foods. This is much liked in Russia, because of the mild honey it furnishes. The plants grow about 3 feet high and come into bloom very quickly; for that reason they can be had in bloom throughout the entire season if sown four times during the Summer. It requires about 4 pounds to sow an acre. The seed is small and should be covered but little. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 2 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

OTHER GOOD HONEY PLANTS

Alyssum. Blooms from June to October. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.



Sweet Peas

WILD CUCUMBER

This is the quickest-growing climber known; it will grow 30 feet in one season. It is thickly dotted with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by ornamental and prickly seed-pods. For covering unsightly buildings and fences, or training on trellises or gallery, no annual vine is more chaste. Pkt. 5c.

ZINNIA**(Old Maid)**

No flowers are easier grown from seed in open ground, and they are beautiful in the garden when planted in groups or masses. They bloom during the entire Summer. They have been improved upon so much that they might easily be mistaken for dwarf Dahlias. The colors run through all shades of carmine, lilac, scarlet, purple, crimson, yellow, to pure white.

Double Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

No. 1 Special offer of flower seeds, 10 different varieties. Our selection, 25c.

JAPAN FERN BALL

Soak well in warm water and keep in dark for ten days, then bring to light. 50c. each; if by mail, add 10c.

- Bartonia.** Blooms from July to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.
- Borago.** Blooms from July to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.
- Centaurea (Cyanus).** Blooms from June to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.
- Clarkia.** Blooms from July to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.60.
- Cynoglossum.** Blooms from June to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.00.
- Mathiola.** Blooms from June to August. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.40.
- Mignonette.** Blooms from July to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- Nigella.** Blooms from July to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 90c.
- Whitlavia.** Blooms from June to September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.80.
- All the Above, Mixed.** Blooms from June to October. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

"The Best Only"

SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

It is a well-known fact that many of the most attractive Summer flowers are those from bulbs or roots and those which have proved the best for the South are Tuberoses, Gladioli, Dahlias, and Cannas, and you should not fail to add a few bulbs to your collection of flowers.

AMARYLLIS

Johnsoni. The old favorite and almost too well-known to need description. The immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across, are borne on strong, fleshy flower-spikes and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad, white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Large bulbs, 35c. each.

Formosissima. One of the finest of the Amaryllis family, having beautiful, dark scarlet flowers, strangely marked. If planted outdoors after danger of frost is over it will flower during the Summer and can then be lifted in early Fall and carried over the Winter like the Gladiolus. Large bulbs, 10c. each, 25c. for 3, 90c. per doz.

APIOS TUBEROSA

A beautiful hardy climber that deserves to be more popular. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, vine and foliage resembling a small Wistaria, flowers are deep purple and have a strong fragrance. 10c. for 2, 20c. for 5, 45c. per doz, \$2.50 per 100.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA

They make a brilliant show all Summer, bedded out in rich well-drained soil, preferring a position where they will be protected from the direct rays of the sun during the hottest part of the day. They also make handsome pot-plants for the conservatory or window-garden. We supply them in both single and double sorts.

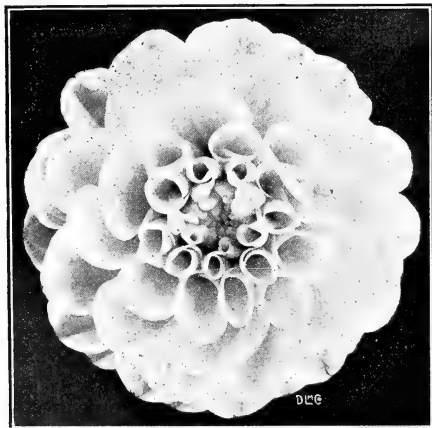
Single Mixed Colors. 5c. each, 18c. for 4, 50c. per doz. \$3.75 per 100.

Double Mixed Colors. 10c. each, 35c. for 4, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

CALLA LILY

White. One of the easiest bulbs to grow, and gives excellent results with very little care or attention. Medium-sized bulbs, 15c. each, 3 for 40c. (postpaid), 1.25 per doz.

Spotted-leaf. Similar to the well-known White Calla, but having its dark, glossy rich green foliage marked and dotted with numerous white spots. The flowers are pure white, with dark throat. 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.



Dahlia



Amaryllis Johnsoni

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Elephant's Ear. One of the most effective and easily grown plants for the lawn or flower-border. Will thrive in any ordinary garden soil, but to get the best results, plant in a rich soil and give plenty of water. With such treatment, a select-sized bulb will make a plant about 5 feet high, with leaves 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. First size bulbs, 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, 10c. each, 25c. for 3, 85c. per doz., \$5.00 per 100; postage 5c. each, extra.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM

These have grown very rapidly in popular favor for the decorating of the conservatory, greenhouse and window-boxes; also for planting out-of-doors when the ground has become warm, in partly shaded, sheltered borders, in well-enriched, light soil, while for exhibition plants during the Summer and Fall months nothing can equal their beauty. 20c. each, \$2.25 per doz.

CINNAMON VINE

Well-known, hardy climber; quick grower, with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Vines will run 25 or 40 feet in one season; good roots. 5c. each, 25c. for 6, 40c. per doz.; extra-large roots, 10c. each, 25c. for 3, \$1.00 per doz.

DAHLIAS

An old favorite. Flowers symmetrical and perfect, long-stemmed and excellent to cut. The range of colors is large and varied,—double pink, scarlet, white, yellow, red and purple. 20c. each, 50c. for 3.

Prices on single Bulbs include postage paid by us; the dozen rates at purchaser's expense. This applies to all Bulbs, unless otherwise stated.

"The Best Only"**SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS—Continued****CANNAS**

King Humbert. King of all Cannas. Giant-flowered, orange-scarlet, bronze leaf. This remarkable "Gold Medal" Canna has been the sensation of the past three years. Of all the wonderful flowering and foliage plants introduced, this one takes the lead for size, color and habit. It is a cross between the Orchid-flowering and the French or Crozy type, combining the best features of both, the large flowers of one with the free-blooming character of the other; the handsome, leathery foliage with a strong, noble habit. It has the broadest leaves. It is so distinctly in advance of any other Canna that the demand for and use of it must be universal. Be sure to order this one. 25c. each.

Red, Pink, Yellow and White. 15c. each.

GLADIOLUS OR JACOB'S LADDER

Beautiful Summer-flowering bulbs, easily cultivated. They well repay all care of them, as they are invaluable for cutting, the flowers lasting in water for days. Color scarlet and red, white, light pink and rose. 5c. each.

GLOXINIA

Mixed Colors. 10c. each.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

5c. each.



Lilium Auratum

LILIES

Easily grown and require little care. They do best in light, well-drained soil and prefer a partial shade.

Auratum (Golden-banded Lily). The grandest hardy Lily; white, spotted with maroon, having a bright yellow band through each petal. 20c. each.

Speciosum rubrum. White, shaded rose, spotted deep red. 25c. each.

Tigrinum flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-red, with black spots, 4 to 5 feet. 15c. each.

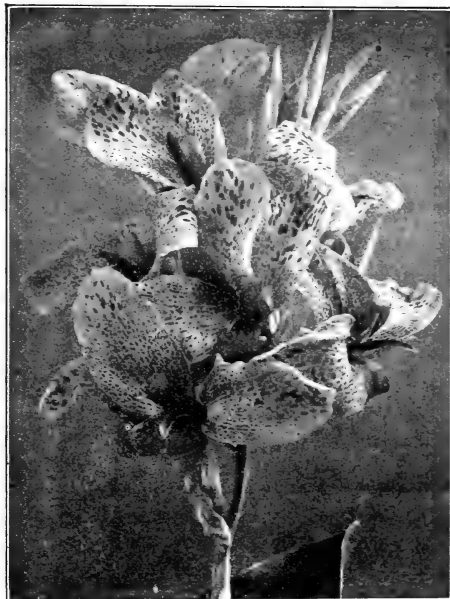
MADEIRA, or MIGNONETTE VINE

Tuberous-rooted climber, with glossy green leaves and delightfully fragrant white blossoms. A very rapid grower. From a few tubers planted in front of a gallery, you obtain a beautiful and graceful shade vine. 5c. each.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant and beautiful of the Summer-flowering bulbs. They can be grown in the house during the Winter months. They are very ornamental, particularly while in bloom.

Dwarf Pearl. First-size bulbs, 5c. each, 40c. per doz.



Cannas

JACK-AND-THE-BEAN-STALK VINE

(*Pueraria Thunbergiana* or Kudzu Vine)

The most remarkable, rapid-growing, hardy perennial extant. In rich soil, will grow 70 feet in one season. Three months of its growth will equal five years of most vines. Starts into growth slowly, but after three or four weeks grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like lima bean; color dark green. Texture, soft and woolly. For porches, arbors, old trees, etc., we know of nothing its equal. 1-year-old size, 40c. each, \$1.00 for 3, \$3.50 per doz., prepaid; 2-year-old size, 75c. each, \$2.00 for 3, \$7.50 per doz., by express.



Lilium Harrisii

"The Best Only"

AUTUMN-FLOWERING BULBS

Everyone who enjoys flowers and their fragrance should plant flowering bulbs as early as can be procured, some varieties arriving in September and others in October and November. Below can be found a selection of those varieties known to be best suited to this climate.

HYACINTHS

The Hyacinth is so well and favorably known that any description of it or any statement of its merits would be superfluous. They succeed well in the house in pots or glasses, or in the open garden. Its culture is very simple and easy. **Double pink, red, white, blush, dark blue, light blue, and yellow.** 5c. each, 60c. per doz.

Single Hyacinths are better than the double for forcing, as they are more vigorous, produce stronger flower-spikes, and are as beautiful as the double sorts. **Single blush, dark blue, light blue, red or rose, pink, yellow and white.** 5c. each, 60c. per doz.

Roman Hyacinths. A charming species of the Hyacinth. A single bulb will give three to five flower-spikes. Flowers are more graceful, slender and fragrant than the ordinary Hyacinths. Best adapted to ball, pot and bed effect. **Single and early white.** 5c. each, 60c. per doz.

TULIPS

A bed of Tulips is one of the most attractive delights of the Spring garden, being the most gorgeous flower that blooms at that season. Used as cut-flowers in a low vase or dish, will give the greatest pleasure in their beauty and lasting qualities. Are desirable for pot and garden culture. The treatment for Hyacinths is the proper one for Tulips.

White, Orange, Yellow, Scarlet, Red, Mixed. 25c. per doz.

NARCISSI, or DAFFODILS

These rank among the most popular of Spring flowers. Blooming, as they do, just after the Winter, the masses of yellow and white are most pleasing to the eye. They are quite cheap, and are most desirable for home and garden culture, and also for decorative purposes. Treatment the same as for Tulips.

Trumpet, Single and Double. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

Poetions. 25c. per doz.

Polyanthus. 25c. per doz.

Paper White Grandiflora. Flowers pure white, especially desirable for their beauty and delicious odor. One of the best known of the bunch-flowered Narcissi, or Polyanthus. It forces admirably and flowers freely in dense clusters. Will come into bloom as early as December. 25c. per doz.



Types of Narcissus



Hyacinths

Emperor. A magnificent flower of great substance, having an immense trumpet of clear golden yellow and broad, primrose-yellow perianth; very early. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

Narcissus Empress. Like Emperor with exception the saucer or lower petals are a pure white and cup a bright yellow. Both varieties grown together make a beautiful show and contrast; very early. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

Chinese Sacred Lily, or Joss Flower. This variety of Narcissi is grown by the Chinese to celebrate their New Year; also to bring good luck. It is a marvelously rapid grower, and the bulbs are very large, often producing from 10 to 15 flower stalks laden with a profusion of fragrant blossoms. They are most novel and attractive when grown in bowls of water, with pebbles and shells placed around them to keep them steady. The water should be changed about every two or three weeks. 10c. each, 25c. for 3, 75c. per doz., by express, at buyer's expense.

JONQUILS (Narcissus Jonquilla)

Jonquils are equally good for the house or garden. They are really small flowering Daffodils; hardy, sweet, and of a beautifully golden yellow color.

Single Jonquils. Rich golden yellow; fragrant; fine for pots or garden. 5c. for 2, 15c. per doz.

Double Jonquils. Full double, deep golden yellow; sweet-scented. 3c. each, 25c. per doz.

BERMUDA EASTER LILIES

These bulbs are grown from selected stock by the most reliable growers and produce quantities of the most beautiful flowers. Should be planted early in October. 20c. each, or \$2.50 per doz.

CROCUS

An early Spring bulb with dainty blossoms. Most attractive when planted in groups of three or four each, of a different color, all over a lawn. Also makes beautiful edges when combined with Hyacinths or other bulbs. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep and 2 to 3 inches apart, and plant as early in the Fall as possible. Mammoth mixture, 10c. per doz.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

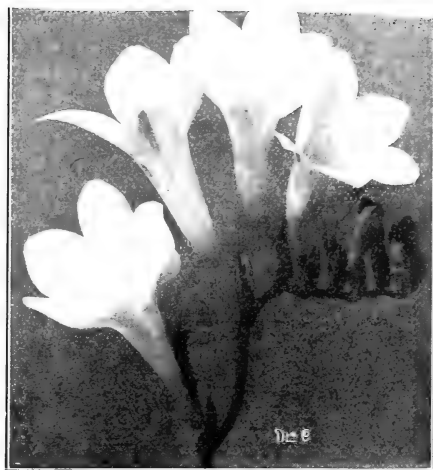
One of the most thoroughly satisfactory bulbs known for Winter blooming and cut flowers. Blossoms white, deliciously scented, and grow on long, graceful stems. Easy to force; it is no trouble to have them blooming by Christmas and all during the Winter. 5c. for 3, 15c. per doz.

CYCAS REVOLUTA (Sago Palm)

Valuable decorative plants for both house and lawn. Their heavy, glossy deep green fronds resist alike the gas, dust and cold to which decorative plants are frequently exposed. Dormant stems, from 1 to 10 lbs., 15c. per lb.



Crocus



Freesia Refracta Alba

A Few Cultural Directions on Bulbs

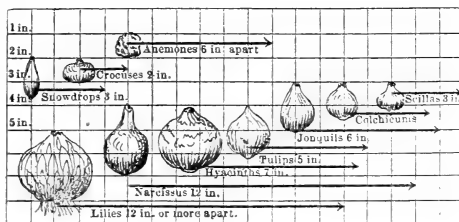
OUTDOOR CULTURE

The larger part of the bulbs offered in this catalogue are ready to ship by the second week in September. Planting may be done at any time from then until the first of January where the ground remains unfrozen, but **should be done as soon after the arrival of the bulbs as possible.** A few sorts, which are noted, will be sent in October or November, when they mature. Any good, well drained soil will grow bulbs. It should be well spaded. If it should be a heavy clay, it is best to add sand and manure to make it loose. Fresh manure is injurious; well rotted cow manure, sheep manure or bone meal is preferable. The surface of the beds should be slightly raised at the center so that water will run off quickly, as bulbs are liable to rot if water stands on the beds.

The bulbs themselves should be set from 3 to 12 inches apart and from 2 to 8 inches deep, according to the size of the bulbs and the conditions of the soil. The larger sized bulbs are planted at the greatest depth. (See chart.) In heavy soils the average depth should be less. We cannot too strongly urge our customers to plant bulbs in quantity; they are then much more effective. In the Autumn, when a hard crust is frozen on the top of the soil, cover the beds with about 4 inches of leaves; if coarse manure or straw is used, cover 6 inches; if leaves are used, throw on a little brush or earth to prevent blowing off. In localities where the ground does not freeze more than a slight crust they require no protection. In the Spring, say March 1, remove half of the covering, and the balance of it as soon as the bulbs begin pushing through the soil.

INDOOR CULTURE

For early flowers in the house, most varieties should be potted in September, and, for a succession of flowers, at intervals up to December. A very good soil for the growth of bulbs is composed of one-half good garden soil and the remainder equal parts of well rotted manure or leaf mould and sand well mixed together. The size of pots used depends on the size of the bulbs and the effect



desired. For one hyacinth bulb or 6 tulips use a 5-inch pot. A very pretty effect is produced by putting three or more hyacinths, or six or more tulips of different colors, in a 6-inch or 7-inch pot. Narcissus require about the same size pots as hyacinths; other bulbs likewise, according to their size.

Some broken pieces of pots, pebbles or charcoal should be placed in the bottom of each pot for drainage. Fill the pots to the rim with soil; press the bulbs into it until they are covered; then press down the soil around the sides of the pot. After thoroughly soaking the soil and pot in water, they should be placed in a cool, dark situation, so as to encourage a strong growth of roots before the bulbs start at the top. If set in the cellar, they will need a little water every ten days. Also protect them from mice and rats. In six to eight weeks they will have made sufficient root growth to admit of bringing to the light.

Success in pot culture of bulbs depends upon well established roots before the tops are allowed to start. Now water freely, so that the soil may be moistened to the bottom of the pots. By bringing a few pots from the cellar to the light every week or so, a succession of flowers may be had for months, especially for Christmas and Easter.

JANUARY

In this month, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips and Leek may be sown; also early varieties of Radish, and for the last crop the Black Spanish and Chinese Rose. Early varieties of Turnips and Rutabaga for table use can be sown.

Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflowers.

As the weather is very unsuitable it is best to sow in a frame; protect young plants during severe weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, the latter for cutting, should be sown.

Sow Eggplants, Peppers and Tomatoes in hotbeds.

All kinds of Herb Seeds can be sown this month.

Plant Peas for general crop, such as Black-eyed and Large White Marrowfat, Champion of England, Strata-gem, Telephone, and other varieties.

Toward the end of this month, the Extra-Early, Little Gem and Alaska may be planted.

Cucumber seed can be planted now for forcing. It is best to plant the seed in flower-pots first and when the leaf is developed transplant into the hotbed.

Divide and transplant Shallots; also, set out Cabbage Plants sown in November.

If Onion Sets have not been set out last month, they should be set out now if they are expected to bulb.

FEBRUARY

All Winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips and Leek; also the early varieties of Radish, Turnip, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, and Early Cauliflower may be sown. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants may be transplanted, Shallots divided and set out again; also Chervil, Parsley, Cress, and Celery, for seasoning, if not already sown. All varieties of Peas may be planted this month, especially the early and extra-early varieties.

Sweet Herbs should be planted this month, the most tender varieties in a frame.

This is the proper month to sow Asparagus seed.

You may begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash and Melons may be planted, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes covered with glass.

At the end of this month early Corn may be planted for the market; use Adams' Early and Early White Flint. We recommend the Sugar varieties for family use; but as they are more tender than the preceding, they should only be planted this month if the weather is extremely favorable; otherwise it is better to wait until March. The Sugar varieties are as large as other kinds, especially Stowell's Evergreen, which is as large as any grown. It is the best for family use.

Mangel-Wurzels and Sugar Beets should be sown this month for stock food.

Sweet Potatoes should be planted in beds for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

MARCH

Sow Beets, Radish, and early varieties of Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots and Leek; also Celery for cutting, Parsley, Cress and Chervil. Toward the end of the month, sow Endive.

Plant now all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans, but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of the month, as they root easily when the ground is not warm enough or if too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remarks in regard to Lima Beans hold good also for Okra.

Early varieties of Peas may still be planted.

Set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground, and sow seed for the late crop.

Plant Sweet Corn.

Sweet Potatoes can yet be planted; also fruit trees at the early part of the month, or even later, if the season is somewhat retarded.

At the end of the month, sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, and Milo Maize for stock food; also Teosinte.

Beets, Carrots and other root crops sown last month will need attention; they should be thinned out, cultivated and kept free from weeds. The ground should be prepared for transplanting Lettuce; cultivate deep, if large heads are to be expected.

APRIL

In this month sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melon, and Okra, Beets, Carrots, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Chervil, and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers. It is rather late to sow Cabbage now, but if sown, the early varieties may be successfully used. Kohlrabi can still be sown.

Plant Sweet Potato Slips for early crop. Dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and, after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc., in it.

Sow Cuslaw and Field Pumpkins.

German Millet should be sown this month; the ground ought to be well plowed and harrowed. Three pecks of seed is the quantity to be sown per acre. After sowing, roll the ground well and the seed will require no other covering. If no roller is handy, some brush tied together ought to be passed over the ground sown, and this will effectively cover the seed. For hay, it should be cut when in flower. Every planter should give this forage a trial.

It will be well to try a few Tom Watson Watermelons this month. It is a large melon, recently introduced, with good qualities for home use and for market.

MAY

During this month very few vegetables can be sown.

Few of the Winter varieties if sown now will do well. The ground should be occupied by growing crops. When Potatoes and Onions are taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkin may be planted.

Yellow and White Summer Radish and Endive may be sown.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it requires a good deal of labor to raise Lettuce during the Summer months. Early Cabbage Lettuce is the best for Summer use.

Okra can still be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but should be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Cow Peas can be planted now, between the Corn; or the Crowders in rows; the latter is the best to be used green.

Lima and Pole Beans can be planted; the Southern Prolific is the best late planting.

Sorghum can yet be planted, as it resists considerable drought; will do fairly well.

JUNE

The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding—that is, not a great deal can be sown.

The growing crops require attention, as weeds grow fast now.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears; also a few Watermelons and Muskmelons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month generally do well, but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Southern Prolific Pole Beans are best to plant this month, they stand more heat than other varieties.

Sow Yellow and White Summer Radish, Endive for salad, and Early Cabbage Lettuce.

To sow Lettuce during the Summer months requires more attention than most people are willing to bestow. Before sowing, soak the seeds for half an hour in water, then take them out, place in a piece of cloth, and put in a cool place. Keep the cloth moist, and in two or three days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening and give a good watering. If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, the ants are likely

"The Best Only"

GARDEN CALENDAR—Continued

to carry them away before they can germinate. The sprouting has to be done from May to September. Should the weather be cool in the Fall, it can be dispensed with.

Some late Cabbage for Winter crops may be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised this than the following months, but this month is almost too early for Cabbage seed, as the plants become too old and long-legged before they can be transplanted.

JULY

Toward the end of this month begin to plant Louisville Drumhead and Large Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Plants raised in this month and set out in September make the best Cabbage, as they are generally headed by the time the heavy frosts set in.

Fleas and worms are very bad on the plants at this season. The most effective remedy against these pests is strong tobacco water.

During this month, sow Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Bush Beans can be planted at the end of this month, and also Corn for roasting ears.

Tomatoes may be sown for a late crop.

The White Flat Dutch and Red Top Flat Dutch Turnips are considered the best for sowing this month.

Cabbage sown this season of the year is almost sure to head. To be successful with them, sow in beds of convenient width, so that the middle can be reached from either side, and thus be kept free from grass and weeds. Prepare the bed well, working in plenty of manure; sow the seeds thin, so as to have strong plants; when the plants become large enough, set them out in the open ground, keeping them shaded for a few days and watered until they are established.

AUGUST

During this month the following seeds can be planted: Beets, Bush and Pole Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Chervil, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Peas and all kinds of Turnip and Rutabaga seeds.

If too hot and dry it is better to wait until September, as most of these seeds require much watering.

This is the best month for sowing Celery for blanching. Cauliflower should be sown now—our Bay gardeners prefer the Algiers as a sure header.

Cabbage should be sown this month; also Mustard and Parsley towards the end of the month.

Set out Shallots and Onion Sets.

This is the proper time to sow Turnip and Rutabaga seed, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

Sow Seven-Top and Dixie Land Turnips for greens. These varieties produce abundant foliage, which is used in the Southern States exclusively for boiling with cured meats. The former is the variety that has been in general use for a number of years, but the latter is destined to take its place, having superior qualities; it produces, besides the excellent top, a large white bulb, which is fine for table use.

SEPTEMBER

Nearly all the seeds recommended for sowing last month can be sown now.

Cabbage sown this month will generally not do as well as that sown during the preceding month.

This is the proper month to sow Bermuda and Louisiana Creole Onion seed; sow it in beds before 25th, cover with moss, keep moist; when the young plants show, remove moss and water; set out, if strong enough, in November and December.

If the weather is favorable, set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but it has to be well watered.

In the early part of the month, Bush Beans may be planted, as the chances are they will bear before frost sets in; also the early varieties of Peas can be planted, such as Extra-Early or Alaska.

All kinds of Radish, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Parsley, Lettuce, Endive, Leek, Turnip, Kohlrabi, Celery and Mustard can be sown during this month. Transplant Celery plants during this month.

In buying seed, we call the inexperienced gardener's attention to the fact that it is poor policy to buy cheap seed. Cheap seed is almost sure to be of doubtful quality. We do not sell cheap seed.

OCTOBER

Sow Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Cress, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsley, Salsify, Parsnips, Radish, Spinach, Turnip and Rutabaga seeds.

Onion seed can still be sown, but never later than this month.

Toward the middle of the month, our gardeners begin to sow Cabbage seed, such as Succession and Early Summer, for their Spring crop.

Toward the end of the month, Black-eyed Marrowfat Peas can be planted. If the weather is favorable, now is the time to begin to sow lawns with Orchard Grass; plant Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, and Lily Bulbs, for early bloom.

If you desire to obtain the best results from Salsify, you should sow it this month. It does well in this locality, but as a usual thing is sown too late. The size and smoothness of the roots depends upon the preparation of the soil; it requires fine, mellow soil, which should be spaded deep. The best lands to be used for Salsify are those that have been well manured in the Spring. Do not manure the beds fresh.

This is again time to transplant Strawberry plants, as they do not do well if left in the same place.

Rye, Barley, and Rust-Proof Oats should now be sown for stock feed.

Shallots can now be divided and set out again.

NOVEMBER

During this month continue to sow all the varieties of Winter vegetables, as during the previous month.

Sow Black-eyed Marrowfat Peas, and other late varieties, as they stand frost and produce well if planted now. Prepare hotbeds for Cucumbers, Eggplants and Peppers.

Sow Early Summer and Louisville Drumhead Cabbage in frame or in a sheltered place, where they will be protected from the frosts.

If set out in the Spring they make fine heads for Spring shipment. Sow flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant later to open ground.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and other bulb-roots in the open ground or in flower-pots for forcing.

The first vegetables sown in the hotbeds are Cucumbers, and the beds should now be made ready for them. It is best to start them in boxes or pots, and then transplant them into the hotbeds; two good plants are enough under one sash.

Oats, Rye, Barley and the different varieties of grass Seed, such as Orchard, Alfalfa, Red and Crimson Clover, can still be sown this month, either for green food or for hay.

DECEMBER

During this month all Winter varieties of seed can be planted.

As a general crop of Peas, the Black-eyed Marrowfat should be planted, and near the end of the month the first planting of Extra-Early can be made.

Late Flat Dutch and Succession Cabbage can be planted in frames to protect from cold weather.

Plant Cucumbers, Peppers, Egg-Plants in hotbeds.

During this month, Spinach, Radish, Carrots, Lettuce and Endive may be sown. About the end of the month make up your order for **Van Antwerp's Seeds**, and send it in early, so as to have them ready when the sowing season comes around.

Sow, in a cooled-off hotbed, Tomatoes for forcing. The best variety is the Dwarf Champion; it is early and prolific, and scarcely needs any support; the fruit is not so large as later varieties, and will not sell well after others begin to come to the market.

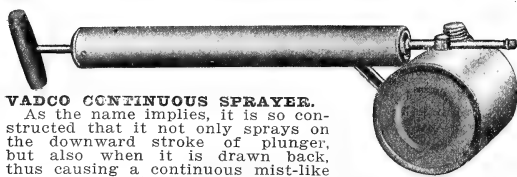
Sow Cauliflower in hotbeds.

Transplant Creole and Red and White Bermuda Onions.

If you have not already sown your lawn with Orchard Grass seed during the previous month, you can still do so now. We can offer you the best variety, and will make a close price on large quantity.

"The Best Only"

GARDEN TOOLS AND REQUISITES

**VADCO CONTINUOUS SPRAYER.**

As the name implies, it is so constructed that it not only sprays on the downward stroke of plunger, but also when it is drawn back, thus causing a continuous mist-like spray. Tin, 75c.; brass, \$1.50.

**VADCO SPECIAL SPRAYER.**

A good serviceable sprayer. Tin, 50c. each.

BLOW POWDER SPRAYER.

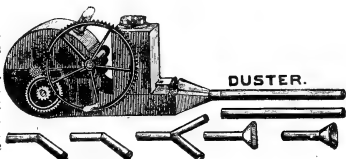
The powder can holds one quart and the sprayer has an aluminum finish. 75c. each.

POWDER BELLOWS.

American. Used for dusting plants with sulphur or like material. Each, \$1.00.

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER DUSTER.

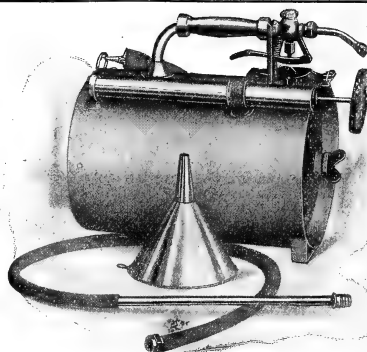
For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides, such as Paris green, hellebore, sulphur, tobacco dust, fungicide. Without tubes it is 27 in. long, but when the four tubes are attached, it is 10 ft. long. An invaluable machine for use in orchard, garden or field. The regular outfit consists of six nozzles, two straps, oil-can and four tubes. Price, complete, \$8.00.

**DUSTER.****THE LOWELL SPRAYER.**

For applying insecticides in the form of a mist or vapor. The reservoir of this sprayer is made of glass, which enables the operator to see ingredients mixing. The glass sprayer will not corrode or rust. If broken can be replaced at once with a Mason Fruit Jar. Price, each, 75c.; 3 for \$2.00.

LITTLE GEM SPRAY PUMP.

Made of brass, including the working parts, discharge and connecting tubes, plunger-rod and air chamber, so that all parts (except the rubber hose) that come in contact with the fluid are of brass, making it practical for using any of the spraying mixtures in common use. Will throw a spray of any degree of fineness, or a round stream, to a distance of 50 feet. It is furnished with a shut-off cock. Price, including nozzle and 2 feet of hose, \$4.50.



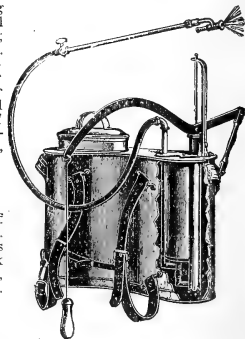
Lowell Sprayer

LOWELL SPRAYER.

It is both automatic and positive in its action. One charge is sufficient to expel entire contents. Each sprayer is thoroughly tested with both air and water pressure before leaving our factory. Having convex heads, entire contents can be drained from machine, leaving it perfectly dry when not in use. Heads after being sealed and riveted are dipped into molten solder, making it absolutely air tight and the strongest Air Pressure Sprayer made—standing five times the air pressure necessary to operate. Tree attachment, consisting of three feet of 3/8-in. 3-ply C. I. Rubber Tubing with spraying nozzle one foot long, for small tree and shrub spraying; Spray Crook nozzle three in. long for potato spraying; funnel with brass wire strainer cloth for filling, and shoulder strap for carrying furnished with each machine. Capacity of tank, three gallons. Galvanized steel, \$5.50 each; brass, \$7.50 each.

CORNELL KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP.

One of the best known of all sprayers. Comes with 4 ft. rubber hose and 15 in. brass pipe with auto nozzle. Tank holds 4 gals. Galvanized, \$10.50 each; brass, \$15.50 each.



Cornell Knapsack Spray Pump

**"THE BOSS" CULTIVATOR.**

No farmer or gardener should be without this handy tool. Price, \$1.00.

PLANET, JR., TOOLS.

Space will not permit us to show the Planet, Jr. tools, but we will gladly send the complete Planet, Jr. Catalogue free on application. Planet, Jr. tools are standard, and in sending your order to us, you can rely on getting prompt service.

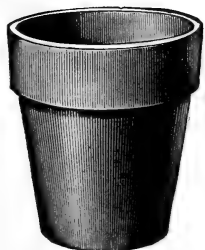
SHIPPED ONLY BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYER'S EXPENSE

"The Best Only"

GARDEN TOOLS AND REQUISITES—Continued

STANDARD FLOWER POTS.

Size, height and width inside	Each
3 inch.....	3c.
4 ".....	4c.
5 ".....	5c.
6 ".....	10c.
8 ".....	20c.
10 ".....	30c.
12 ".....	50c.
14 ".....	\$1.00



Flower Pots



Bulb Pan

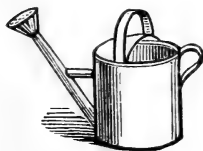
ROUND BULB PANS.

Height, width	Each
3x6.....	10c.
4x8.....	20c.
5x10.....	40c.
6x12.....	50c.

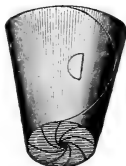
ROUND FERN PANS.

Height	Width	Each
1 7/8.....	4 in.	5c.
2 1/2.....	6 1/4 in.	10c.
3 1/2.....	8 in.	20c.

(Outside measure.)



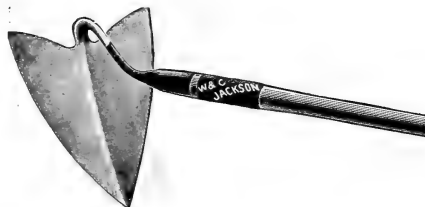
Galvanized Sprinkler



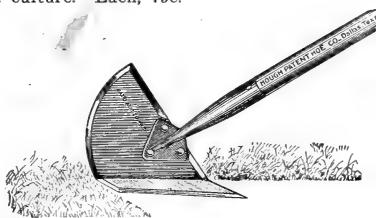
Paper Pots

EXTRA HEAVY GALVANIZED SPRINKLERS.

	Each
4 qts.....	40c.
6 qts.....	50c.
8 qts.....	60c.
10 qts.....	75c.



Warren, or Heart Shaped Hoe. Light and handy for small plant culture. Each, 75c.



Rough Patent Hoe. The fine cutting edger for shaping lawns and beds. Two sizes, broad and narrow, \$1.00 each.

Shovels and Spades.
Both long and short handle, one piece, solid steel. 75c. each.

Hedge Shears

Hedge Shears. 9 in. blades. English steel. Per pair, \$1.25.

Trowels. Light cast steel, 15c.; solid steel shank, 50c.

Pruning Shears. 40c. and 75c. per pair.



Pruning Shears



What do you want? If you do not see it here, write us; we have it.

*"The Best Only"***INCUBATORS, BROODERS AND PARTS**

Special Brooder and Incubator Catalogue on Request.

We are the Agency for Cyphers and Cycle Incubators

Counties in Alabama in which we have the agency

Baldwin Marengo Choctaw Clarke

Counties in Mississippi in which we have

the agency
Jackson Wayne Greene**GENUINE STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND COMBINATION BROODERS**

Standard Cyphers Incubators

EVERY STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATOR

Is guaranteed by the manufacturers to do first-class work in the hands of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial, and we hereby place our guarantee back of theirs. In buying a Cyphers, you take no chances. Persons who earnestly desire to succeed in the poultry business should have the right tools with which to work.

Sizes and prices of Cyphers Fire-proofed Incubators:

No. 0. Holds	70 hen eggs.....	\$15.00
No. 1.	144 " "	22.00
No. 2.	244 " "	32.00
No. 3.	390 " "	38.00

ELECTROBATOR

An electrically heated and regulated incubator designed expressly for fanciers and poultry keepers who require small hatching capacity. Fire-proofed and bears Fire Underwriters' "Inspected Incubator" label.

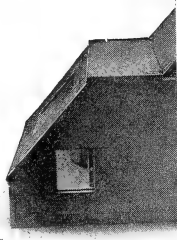
No. 1 size,	60 egg capacity.....	\$16.00
No. 2	120 " "	20.00



"Electrobator"

Cost of Operation

Tests have demonstrated that it costs about one-half more to operate an Incubator of any given size by electricity, at the average rates for current, than it does by the use of kerosene oil.



Cyphers Style D Indoor

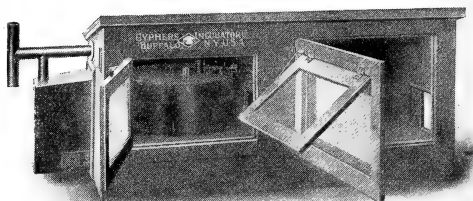
Same in all respect
Style A Outdoor Brooder
that upper half is designed
specially for convenient

ELECTROHOVER

21 in. in diameter, 9 1/4 in. in height; adaptable for use in Cyphers Oil Heated Brooders or other brooders of similar size. \$10.00.

ELECTRIC BROODER

Complete, with Electrohover and a wooden case similar to our Style D Oil Heated Brooders. \$14.00.

**CYPHERS UNEQUALED APARTMENT BROODERS AND COMBINATION ROOSTING COOPS**

Have the same important advantages over all other makes in that they are Fire-proofed and Insurable, having the first Fire Insurance Inspection Label ever granted on a brooder. Fire-proofed, insurable, self-regulating.

Cyphers Brooders, every size and style, are self-regulating, self-ventilating and vermin-proof.

The outdoor styles are usable also as colony coops for the growing chicks. They are easily and quickly converted into colony roosting coops by simply taking out the hover, which is made removable for that purpose.

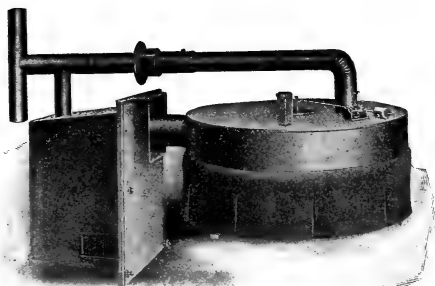
Prices

Style A. Two-apartment Outdoor Brooder capacity

SHIPPED ONLY BY FREIGHT OR 1

"The Best Only"

INCUBATORS, BROODERS AND PARTS—Continued



Adaptable Hover
(Self-Regulating and bears Insurance Label as separate device.)

ADAPTABLE HOVER

This machinery-made, all metal, guaranteed fire-proof, heating and brooding device is suitable to be used anywhere where heat is required for brooding chicks or ducklings. It can be used in a roosting coop, colony house, shed, hen house, barn or other building, with or without any additional enclosure for the chicks, or in a large goods case, or organ or piano box. Capacity 75 chicks, \$8.50.



Cycle Hatcher

Holds 50 eggs, constructed entirely of metal except insulation, is self-regulating, requires no supplied moisture and will last a lifetime. Shipping weight, well boxed, twenty pounds.

THE CYCLE HATCHER

The Cycle Hatcher is designed to take the place of the hen, and to carry out the development of the embryo chick in the egg to a living, healthy bird by a device approaching nearer to the stage of perfection in construction, operation and control of the moisture than anything on the market to date for the price.

The supply of heat in the Clyde Hatcher comes from the center and is radiated in all directions like rays of the sun, carrying with it an abundant supply of fresh, heated air that is required to travel only six inches to reach every egg in the extreme portions of the nest. The heat is governed by a double water regulator that is placed so close to the eggs that it is sensitive to the natural heat of the growing embryo chick in the egg as well as the supplied heat from the lamp. The Cycle Hatcher is too simple in construction to require any long description of details, as the pictures of the complete machine and the nest show practically all there is to it.

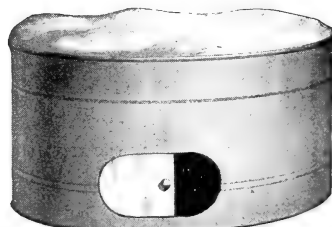
The nest, heater, lamp, thermometer and the automatic appliance to release the surplus heat, make a complete hatcher that can be operated by any child that can properly care for a lamp—the essential part in the operation of a Clyde Hatcher. The operator is not obliged to lift a heavy tray of eggs to air, or to turn them; by simply lifting the heater in the natural way, and by a simple rolling motion of the hands, the eggs are turned in the manner a hen turns them. When the heater is removed from the nest, it carries with it the metal wafer that regulates the supply of heat. The heater is cooled at the same time the eggs are and when returned to the nest will warm eggs much quicker than it would if not allowed to cool with the eggs. Twenty-one small 50-egg Cycle Hatchers will allow the operator to set from fifty to sixty eggs per day every day in the year. When the last Hatcher is set the first one set will be ready for a new supply of eggs and with one extra machine you can put in from five to ten eggs per day to take the place of the infertile eggs in the first test which will enable you to keep your machines entirely full of strong fertile eggs.

Where several thousand chickens are raised annually the Cycle Hatcher is best adapted to the work, making it possible to bring to maturity more broilers from a given number of eggs set than can be grown when the eggs are improperly incubated in large wooden machines or those not retaining all the natural moisture of the egg.

Both styles of Hatchers are fire-proof; they are so constructed that the oil never becomes heated, thus eliminating all danger from fire.

Prices of Cycle Hatchers

One Cycle Hatcher, with thermometer	\$6.50
2 Cycle Hatchers, as above	12.25
4 Cycle Hatchers, as above	23.25



Galvanized Iron Brooder

GALVANIZED IRON BROODERS**Prices of Galvanized Iron Philo Lampless Brooders**

1 Galvanized Iron Brooder, large size	\$2.75
2 Galvanized Iron Brooder, large size	5.15
4 Galvanized Iron Brooder, large size	10.00
1 Galvanized Iron Brooder, medium size	2.25
2 Galvanized Iron Brooder, medium size	4.15
4 Galvanized Iron Brooder, medium size	8.00
1 Galvanized Iron Brooder, small size	1.75
2 Galvanized Iron Brooder, small size	3.15
4 Galvanized Iron Brooder, small size	6.00
1 Set of three Galvanized Iron Brooders, one of each size	5.50

All Articles on this Page are Shipped at Buyer's Risk.

"The Best Only."**INCUBATORS, BROODERS AND PARTS—Continued****THE BROODER-HATCHER**

Our Brooder-Hatcher is designed to do double duty and meet the requirements of all classes of poultry raisers, the one raising but a few chickens annually as well as the large breeders raising thousands. They have some advantages over our regular Hatchers for hatching, as they will stand a greater variation of temperature in the room in which they are operated, as the nest is protected by the brooder.

This new device makes the cost of raising fowls about one-half as much for the first three weeks as the former methods of hatching with incubators or hens.

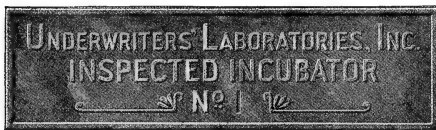
There are many features embodied in this new invention that makes it possible to raise fowls in small places, in villages and city yards, in boxes, sheds, on porches, roofs or in other out of the way places where it would be impossible to operate a wooden machine.

Unlike all other machines for hatching eggs and brooding chickens, the lamp is let down from the top of the machine, making it unnecessary to stoop every time you have occasion to handle the lamp.

1 Brooder Hatcher, with thermometer \$8.50
2 Brooder Hatchers, with thermometer 15.75
4 Brooder Hatchers, with thermometer 29.25
Galvanized Lampless Brooder. Should be used in the Philo System Brooder Coop or other similar enclosure and is not to be placed by itself outdoors.

**Brooder-Hatcher**

Holds 50 eggs. Compact, safe and practical incubator and brooder combined, one lamp serving both purposes. Shipping weight, well boxed, 25 pounds.

**DEMAND THIS LABEL—YOUR SAFETY**

Form of Brass Label to be found (in Serial number) on every Cyphers Brooder.

ALL SIZES.

PETTEY'S PERFECT POULTRY PUNCH

Petty's Poultry Punch is what every poultryman needs. By punching the web of your chick's foot you can distinguish the yearling hen from the old stock. They are all steel, nickel plated, punch a clean hole the right size without bruising the web of the foot. Price 25c.

**ESSO RE-CARBONATED CHICKEN CHARCOAL**

Esso Chicken Charcoal, is made of selected, clean, sound wood. This is dumped into an airtight oven and allowed to char for days. Running from these ovens are pipes through which are drawn off any impure acetic acids, wood tar and creosote. Then the charcoal is put through the same process of charring the second time to be sure that every particle is charred thoroughly. Charcoal, to do the work, when used as a blood purifier or preventive, should be perfectly charred and pure. This extra amount of labor, to which the Obermayer tell us that they go to in order to assure this quality, means additional cost. This charcoal is put up in three grades, size A for the baby chicks; Size B is about the size of popcorn and is intended for young birds from two months old to maturity; Size C is as large as ordinary corn kernels and is intended for full grown fowls. Price: two and one half pound package for fifteen cents, f.o.b. Mobile.

POULTRY NOTES

Rolled oats make an ideal feed for the baby chicks. Do not feed much corn in the Summer time. It makes fat.

Wet feed in wooden troughs nearly always produces bowel trouble.

The best way to sell the skimmed milk is in the form of tender broilers.

If the young chicks show signs of gapes, change them to other grounds at once.

Milk should always be fed in metal pans that can be washed and scalded afterward.

The hot sun will kill very young chickens. They should always have plenty of shade.

Hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with bran make a good feed for incubator chicks.

Wet feeding is going out of favor, and why shouldn't it? Natural food for young chicks is dry.

Lettuce fastened to the sides of the brooder is relished by the youngsters and it is good for them.

With large flocks, hopper feeding is doubtless a labor saver, but the small flock will do better fed from the hand.

Unless the brooder is kept thoroughly clean and given sunshine and air the youngsters will develop tuberculosis.

We believe more young chickens die from overcrowding in brooders and coops at night than from any other cause.

A very little artificial heat in the brooder is sufficient, and this should not be turned on except in cold, damp weather.

A great many people are successful in hatching chicks in incubators and then smother them by overcrowding the brooders.

Do not let the old hen run with the chicks all Summer. Take her away as soon as they are old enough to rustle for themselves.

Give the chickens all the range possible in Summer. A light fence run around a portion of the orchard makes an ideal place for them.

Do not forget that the natural food of chickens is grain and meat. They will get their meat in bugs and worms if they have the opportunity.

It is just as important to spray the interior of the brooder with disinfectant as it is to spray the poultry-house later on.

The spring chick should have a separate place to roost and the cockerels as soon as they can be distinguished should be separated from the pullets.

After six weeks old the chicks ought to have a mash about twice a week. It may be composed of one part ground oats, one of shorts and one of corn.

Water fountains for the young chicks are all right if they are kept perfectly clean. Too many people neglect them and they become foul and cause disease.

VALUABLE TABLES

- 60 drops equal 1 teaspoonful.
- 4 teaspoonfuls equal 1 tablespoonful.
- 8 teaspoonfuls equal 1 ounce.
- 4 ounces equal 1 gill.
- 4 gills equal 1 pint.
- 2 pints equal 1 quart.
- 4 quarts equal one gallon.
- 3 gallons (24 quarts) equal 1 paulful.

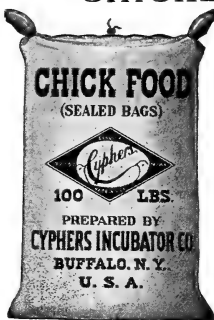
A 1 per cent. solution, or 1 part to 100, is made as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful to 1 tumbler of water; 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint of water. 10 teaspoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. $\frac{1}{2}$ tumbler to 1 pail of water. 1 tumbler to 6 gallons of water. 1 pint to 12 gallons of water.

"The Best Only"
CHICKEN FOOD

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD

A Complete, Scientifically-Compounded Food for Young Chicks.

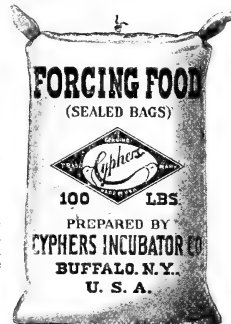
Cyphers Chick Food is a mixture of many different grains and seeds, so proportioned to the needs of the growing chick that it will be fully nourished. By the term "fully nourished" we mean a great deal. Most feeding stuffs contain too much fat-forming and not enough bone-forming elements; and in consequence, the chick develops indigestion and diarrhoea, which ultimately means no digestion at all, and it quickly starves to death. Or, if partially nourished, leg-weakness develops, and the chick drags out a miserable existence. Price \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

**CYPHERS FORCING FOOD**

A Mash Food Specially Designed to Promote Rapid Growth. Unequaled as a Finishing Food.

When rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters, a highly concentrated food can be fed, and for this work we use Cyphers Forcing Food. This should be fed according to the results desired. That is, if a broiler is required, the chick should be fed up to the limit, so as to make the growth in the shortest possible time. If a roaster is wanted, it should not be forced so rapidly, as it has longer to live, its digestive organs have more work to do, and therefore they should not be overtaxed in the earlier stages. The average growth for the medium weight breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, should be as follows:

- 1 lb. weight—Broiler, 35 to 40 days; Roaster, 50 to 55 days.
1½ lb. weight—Roaster, 60 to 65 days; Broiler, 50 to 55 days.
2 lb. weight—Roaster, 70 to 75 days.

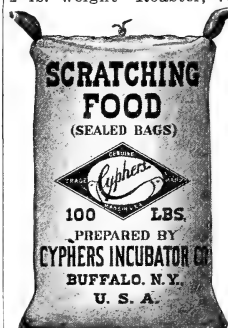


Price \$2.50 per 100 lbs.
Prices variable, owing to fluctuations of the market. Write for current price list. New list every fifteen days.

CYPHERS SCRATCHING FOOD

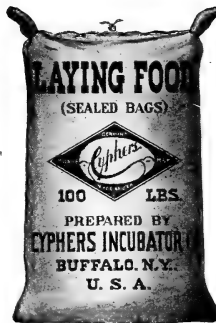
An Ideal Dry-Grain Mixture. Affords Variety, Promotes Exercise, Maintains Health.

Should we feed the laying stock entirely on mash food or grain food in the open, it would produce an inactive fowl, which, if it has a liberal supply of food will quickly become an over-fat one. Exercise is of vital importance to good digestion and health. Breeding birds cannot be kept vigorous and strong by any method of feeding that will not promote exercise. Price \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

**CYPHERS LAYING FOOD**

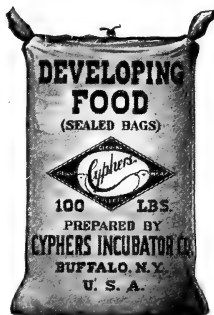
A Balanced Ration, Ready Mixed for the Daily Mash.

Cyphers Laying Food is a palatable and highly nutritious balanced ration, ready for making the daily mash, manufactured by us to meet the demand of poultrymen who, as a result of experience with mash foods manufactured from by-products and inferior or damaged grain, understand the importance of using foods produced from perfectly sound grains, mixed in the proper proportions to insure the best possible results. Our special milling and mixing machinery enables us to produce a uniform product. We guarantee that by the use of Cyphers Laying Food better results will be obtained than from any other laying food on the market. Price \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

**CYPHERS DEVELOPING FOOD**

Unavailable for Hastening the Growth of Young Stock.

Cyphers Developing Food, as its name implies, is a special food intended for properly maturing young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from Chick Food, and to carry them along to the age when it is desirable to place before them the larger whole grains.

**BROILERS AND ROASTERS**

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| | Days. |
| 1 lb. weight— | Broiler...35 to 40 |
| 1 lb. weight— | Roaster...50 to 55 |
| 1½ lb. weight— | Broiler...50 to 55 |
| 1½ lb. weight— | Roaster...60 to 65 |
| 2 lb. weight— | Roaster...70 to 75 |

To attain the above-mentioned weights, feed as follows: Broilers—First week, Cyphers Chick Food; second week, add dish of High Protein Beef Scrap; third week, add two feeds daily Cyphers Forcing Food; fourth week to finish, increase the Forcing Food to three feeds daily. Cyphers Chick Food in litter all the time for the first seven weeks, Cyphers Developing Food or Scratching Food in litter for the balance of the time.

Roasters—First and second weeks, Cyphers Chick Food; third week, add dish of High Protein Beef Scrap; fourth week, add one feed daily of Cyphers Developing Food; fifth week, add two feeds daily of Cyphers Developing Food; sixth week to tenth week, three feeds daily of Cyphers Developing Food; tenth week to finish, give three feeds daily of Cyphers Forcing Food. Cyphers Chick Food in litter for the first six weeks. Cyphers Developing Food in litter from sixth to tenth week. Cyphers Scratching Food in litter for the balance of the time.



These White Wyandotte Chicks were hatched in a Cyphers Incubator and raised on Cyphers Foods and Beef Scrap. They were ten weeks old when this picture was taken, and a pair of them weighed exactly six pounds. Chicks were grown by Mrs. J. D. Barnes, Wenham, Mass.

For at least forty-eight hours after hatching, you should not feed little chicks, and then very little at a time should be given them. The intestines of little chicks are in no condition to assimilate heavy food for ten days after hatching; stuffing them when first hatched will cause dysentery or stoppage of the bowels. Feed your little chickens in straw, as you should make them scratch for their feed in order to give them exercise. We are handling the most nutritious fat-, bone- and muscle-producing hen and chick food made. They are mixed by a practical poultryman of large experience in the West. It is made of clean, selected grain and field seeds, having no rejected or damaged stock in it; on this account it is the cheapest you can buy. When feeding it you are nourishing your poultry, not merely filling them.

"The Best Only"**CHICKEN FOOD—Continued****CYPHERS MEALED ALFALFA****95 Per Cent. Pure Alfalfa.—We Guarantee Its Superior Quality.**

Mealed Alfalfa is a boon to poultrymen, when properly ground. We say this advisedly because there are a number of articles placed upon the market, as ground alfalfa, ground clover, etc., that are not properly ground. Why? Because it requires special machinery to properly grind alfalfa or clover. These plants are not like grain and can not be ground in an ordinary mill; that is where we have the advantage in our specially equipped Kansas City Mill. Our Mealed Alfalfa is properly ground. It is intended to be used in the formation of mash for poultry for every purpose. It aids digestion, and affords bulk to grain foods, which are often too concentrated. Cyphers Mealed Alfalfa, being a pure food product milled in our machinery invented for this particular purpose, furnishes an ideal green food in the form of a moderately coarse meal. It should be scalded and steamed, to swell it, before mixing with ground grains for use in the mash. If more Alfalfa Meal were fed to young chicks there would be less mortality, and this alfalfa equally well to mature fowls. Price \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

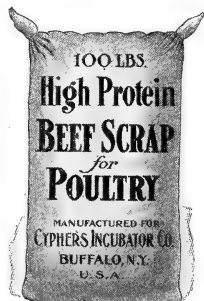
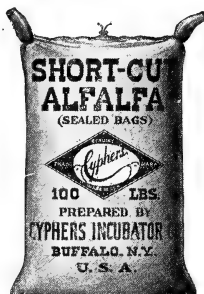
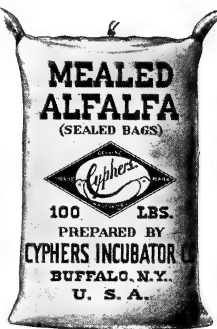
CYPHERS SHORT-CUT ALFALFA**Guaranteed 95 Per Cent. Pure Alfalfa.—The Standard Green Food for Winter Egg Production.**

As an accompaniment to the mash fed by some, and the dry food by others, a vegetable food such as alfalfa is indispensable. Among green foods alfalfa stands at the top, and no mash is complete without it. It contains more protein than any plant in general use as food and is cheaper. In other words, protein, that valuable content of poultry foods, is high priced when bought in the shape of grains, etc., but when bought in the shape of alfalfa, it is low-priced. When used with the mash Short-Cut Alfalfa is mixed dry with the other foods, and scalded or boiled with them, as the poultryman desires. When fed in connection with dry grains, it should be scalded in a trough or other vessel and left for the fowls to eat at will. We guarantee our alfalfa products to be cured in such a manner that the alfalfa retains all its life and nourishment. There is absolutely no waste in this food. Short-Cut Alfalfa needs only to be used to be appreciated. Price \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

HIGH PROTEIN BEEF SCRAP**The Standard Meat Food for Poultry of All Ages.**

High Protein Beef Scrap is an especially valuable meat food for poultry, and gives very satisfactory results when fed dry from a food hopper. "Any kind" of beef scrap will not answer for poultry feeding. Poor beef scrap scours the birds and otherwise injures them. Where the best beef scrap is used the results are uniformly good. Do not fail, therefore, to buy your supply from a reliable source.

We have no hesitancy in recommending our brand of beef scrap as being the best on the market. We guarantee the purity of this scrap. No pork or fat is used in its manufacture. Ordinary commercial scrap contains 35 to 40 per cent. protein, and from 20 to 30 per cent. fat, while our



scrap as analyzed by the New York State Board of Agriculture, shows 50 to 65 per cent. protein and only 10 to 20 per cent. fat. An excess of fat reduces the feeding value of poultry food, protein being the essential element. For this reason cheap scrap means cheap material, low feeding value and an article which, if fed to chicks or ducklings, may cause exceedingly harmful results. A trial will convince you of the superiority of our High Protein Beef Scrap. Price \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

CYPHERS PIGEON FOOD**A Mixture of Properly-Seasoned Grains Specially Selected for Pigeons.**

In the compounding of a food for pigeons the proper selection of the various grains is of great importance. The peas it contains should be of a certain age. The wheat must be red, and never white. The proportions of millet, hemp-seed, kafir corn, and all the materials that enter into it, must conform to the known needs of the birds, and be absolutely sweet and free from must.

During the breeding season, when the squabs are to be marketed, the importance of a correct food cannot be over-estimated. The health of the birds and the rapid growth and weight of the squabs is dependent on it, and squab raisers need to use every possible means to enable them to market squabs that will weigh above the average, as the largest profits are to be found in the extra weight over and above the standard average. It costs no more to feed material that will produce these results than it does to travel in the old rut of haphazard feeding. Price \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

CYPHERS COMPLETE GRIT

It is an established fact among poultrymen that in order to make poultry raising a success, a first-class grit must be used. Ordinary water-washed, smooth pebbles are not "grit." Soft, crushed limestone will not answer the purpose. Good poultry grit must have a formation which enables it to retain its grinding qualities under the relaxation and contraction of the fowl's gizzard.

Cyphers Complete Grit is as hard as flint, and in addition to its grinding properties it contains lime in soluble form. This is highly valuable, as lime is a necessity for making egg shells.

The value of commercial grits sold for fowls varies fully as much as does the value of poultry foods. There are good grits for this important purpose and there are poor kinds. Some are soft and practically worthless.

The price of Cyphers Complete Grit is low, quality considered. We depend for our profits on the large amount we sell, and have made the price as low as grit of this quality can be sold for. We supply three sizes: No. 1 for brooder chicks, No. 2 for half-grown chicks, and No. 3 for hens, turkeys, ducks and geese. No. 1 is used by many large duck breeders with satisfactory results. Price: 100-lb. bag \$1.25.

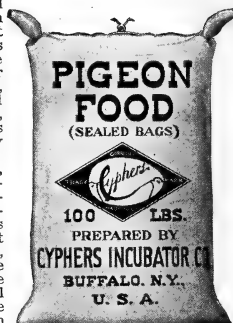
CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS

Coarse for large chickens, 90c. per 100 lbs.
Fine for baby chicks and ducks, 90c. per 100 lbs.

BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH

Milk-fed chickens grow more rapidly than "the ordinary kind." Are healthier, plumper and better layers. They make the better quality of meat and sell at the highest prices. You can raise milk-fed chickens with less than one-half the expense of feeding them milk if you feed them Blatchford's Milk Mash.

Directions for Feeding.—Feed Blatchford's Milk Mash to the little chicks right from the start. Let them have it always before them during the day and towards evening, as soon as they are old enough, give them a feed of suitable Chick Feed, small grains, seeds, etc., combined as in the best and cleanest commercial chick feeds that can be obtained. Continue this method of feeding until the chicks are several months old. Price, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.



"The Best Only"

STOCK AND POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES

CONCENTRATED POULTRY POWDER.

For Cholera, Roup, Gapes and all diseases of domestic fowls. A poultry regulator and a wonderful egg producer. Price, per package, 25c.

DR. COSTER'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Prepared from the original recipe and guaranteed by Van Antwerp's Drug Corporation, Inc. For horses, cows and hogs. These powders have been prepared by the inventor for many years, and are used extensively in various parts of the State by persons who stand high as judges of the treatment of horses and cattle. Their effect is not immediate but gradual, acting mildly on the bowels and kidneys and giving life and moisture to the hair, which is usually dry and dead when the horse is said to be out of condition. We will pledge them strictly pure, as the greatest care is exercised in the purchase of the drugs, roots, seeds, etc., of which they are compounded. Price, 25c. Postage, 10c. extra.

CYPHERS COMPLETE MEDICAL CASE OF TEN POULTRY REMEDIES.

Contains long tested and dependable remedy for every common disease of fowls. Price of complete set of 10 remedies, put up in a neat cloth case, postpaid, \$2.00. Single vials, 25c.; if by mail, add 5c. postage.

Cypers Roup Cure. The best remedy for roup in all its forms. Small size, 25c.; medium size, 50c. postpaid.

Cypers Remedial Ointment. Destroys head lice on chicks and young turkeys. A safe cure for scaly-leg, chicken-pox, etc. Price, postpaid, tube, 25c.

Curtiss Caponizing Set. This set is used in the East, where the famous "South Shore Soft Roasters" for the fastidious Boston market are produced. Price, complete set, in neat velvet lined case, \$4.00.

Cypers Full Nest Egg Food. Price, 42 ounce package, 25c., or 25 lb. pail, \$2.00.

International Medicinal Stock Food Tonic. Price, 25c. and 50c. per package.

International Hoof Ointment, pail, 1½ lb. \$1.00

International Heave Cure. 50c.

International Worm Powder. 50c.

International Gall Cure. 25c.

International Louse Killer. 25c.

International Poultry Food Tonic 25c. and 50c.

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK.

Is composed of the purest salt and the best medicine known to veterinary science. Price, per single brick, 25c.

BLACK DRAUGHT (THEPORD'S) STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE.

Price, 25c. and \$1.00.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

Conkey's Roup Remedy.....25c. and 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy.....25c. and 50c.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy.....50c.

Conkey's Chickenpox Remedy.....25c. and 50c.

Conkey's Gapes Remedy.....50c.

Conkey's Laxative.....25c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.....50c.

Conkey's Noxicide.....35c., 60c. and \$1.00

Conkey's Rheumatism Remedy.....50c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.....50c.

Conkey's Worm Remedy.....50c.

Because of the excellence of our remedies, we positively guarantee them, not only to be exactly as represented, and to do just what we claim for them, BUT TO PLEASE YOU and, if they fail to satisfy you for any reason, we will refund your money cheerfully without the least argument or red tape.

Besides the above, we have remedies for all diseases. Write for Conkey's Book on Poultry Diseases.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE (BE SURE AND WORK THE HORSE).

An ointment for use upon horses and cattle. Price, 2 oz. box, 25c.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

BARKER'S HORSE, CATTLE AND POULTRY POWDER.

Guaranteed nearly nine-tenths vegetable. Price, 25c.

FAUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

A certain remedy for all diseases incident to the horse. Price, 25c. per paper.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDER.

For diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Price, 25c. per package.

PROFESSOR FLINT'S HORSE AND CATTLE RENOVATING POWDERS AND VALUABLE TONIC.

Price, 25c. and 50c. a package.

HELPFUL ACCESSORIES FOR POULTRY

AUTOMATIC GRIT AND SHELL BOX.

This is the most economical way to feed your chickens grit, shell and charcoal if you do not wish them to waste this class of food; if fed in open boxes, they will scatter them. It has three compartments, is very practical and saving in food; no chance of waste, and if you hang it up by two nails, the chickens cannot scratch dirt in box. Made of best galvanized iron, very neat and cheap; has slanting hinged top which prevents the chickens from perching on top of it. Price, 50c.; 6 for \$2.75.

THE AUTOMATIC DRY FOOD HOPPER.

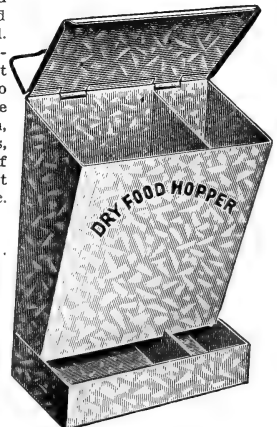
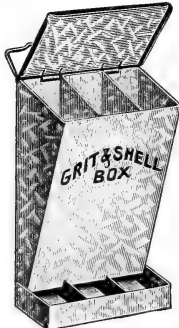
The Automatic Dry Food Hopper is intended to feed dry mash or grain food. It is made of best galvanized iron like the grit and shell box, but with two compartments only, a large one for mash or grain, holding about six quarts, and a small one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Price, 75c. each.

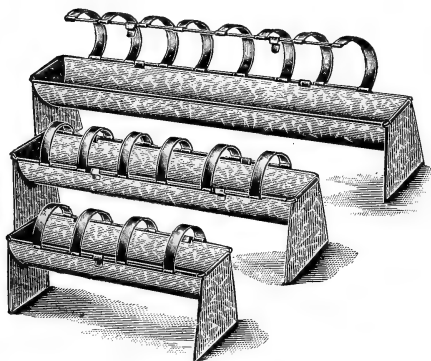
AUTOMATIC POULTRY SANITARY WALL FOUNTAIN.

The Automatic Poultry Sanitary Wall Fountain is the most sanitary wall fountain on the market in every respect. The water pan or trough is fastened with a hinge and spring clasp, making it easy to keep clean and sweet. The pan is protected by a galvanized iron hood. The fountain is made of heavy galvanized iron. Price, half gallon 50c., one gallon 75c.

EARTHENWARE DRINKING FOUNTS Sanitary.

1 qt.25c. 2 qts.40c.
3 qts.50c. 4 qts.75c.

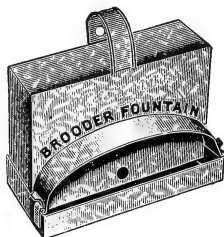


"The Best Only"**HELPFUL ACCESSORIES FOR POULTRY—Continued****NEW ERA POULTRY FEEDER.**

This is a device intended for the education of poultry to partake of their food in a sanitary condition. When poultry is educated to take their food and drink in a sanitary way, you can depend upon their healthful condition. You can feed the mash either wet or dry in the New Era Poultry Feeder. They are strong, durable, made of the best galvanized iron and are absolutely sanitary, having a hinged fender top with snap spring clip latch which prevents the chickens from getting into the trough. Price, No. 1, 18 inches long, 50c.; No. 2, 24 inches long, 75c.; No. 3, 30 inches long, \$1.00.

THE AUTOMATIC SANITARY BROODER FOUNTAIN

This brooder fountain is made on the same principle as the Automatic Poultry Sanitary Wall Fountain. It is made seven and one-half inches high by eight and one half inches long so as to hang in the brooder for the baby chicks. Made of the best galvanized iron. Price, 50c.

**THE AUTOMATIC PIGEON FOUNTAIN**

A favorite with pigeon fanciers. The best and most convenient fountain in the market, made of heavy galvanized iron easily cleaned and filled. Water pan fastened with spring clip. The best sanitary fountain in every respect. Capacity, two gallons; height 12 in., diameter at base 11 in. Price, \$1.25.

**CYPHERS SEPARABLE DRINKING FOUNTAINS**

Low-Priced—Easy to Clean—Will Last Many Years.

Drinking Fountains are made of heavy galvanized iron by the use of steel dies. The smaller size (1 quart) is designed for chicks, and is especially handy for use in brooders, nurseries, etc. The medium size (2 quarts) is for larger chicks and ducklings, or for small or medium-sized flocks of fowls. The 3½ quarts size is designed for large chickens, ducklings and adult fowls. The largest size holds two gallons and is used extensively by breeders of ducks and large flocks.

	Prices:	Each	Six
Small size, 1 quart (for chicks).....		\$0.20	\$1.00
Medium size, 2 quarts (for growing chicks or ducklings).....		.25	1.25
Large size, 3½ quarts (for fowls).....		.35	2.00
Special duck size, 2 gallons.....		.50	2.50

Special prices on larger quantities.

SHIPPED AT BUYER'S EXPENSE UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

IMPROVED CHAMPION LEG BANDS

This is a well-known leg band. It is one of the oldest bands on the market and has met with an immense sale during several years past. It is well and durably made, from one thin strip of aluminum, and is used by hundreds of successful breeders and exhibitors. Being held by a double lock, it is impossible for them to come off. Made in two sizes, adjustable to fit small to medium and medium to large fowls. State size or breed. Prices, postpaid: 15c. per doz., 30c. per 25, 50c. per 50, 90c. per 100.

**CYPHERS X-RAY EGG TESTER**

Cyphers X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp, and fits over any style of burner with a diameter approximating that of the tester. In a dark room the light will be found strong enough to penetrate the shell and illuminate interior of the egg. Price of X-Ray Egg Tester, 25c. each; postpaid, 35c.

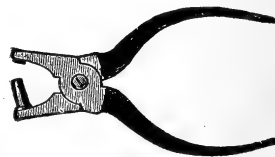
**NIAGARA LEG BANDS**

The Niagara Leg Band is extremely light and durable. They are quite easy to put on and when once on we guarantee them to stay on. Do not confound this band with other wire ring bands with tag attached. Please note that the wires on Niagara Bands do not cross each other, and that the tag is large. Made from spring wire, with aluminum tag.

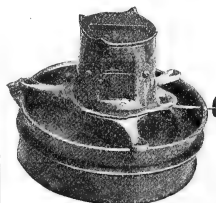
No. 1 for Bantams; No. 2 for Mediterranean females; No. 3 for Mediterranean males and American females; No. 4 for large American females, small American males, small Asiatic females and hen turkeys; No. 5 for American males, Asiatic females and small Asiatic males; No. 6 for Asiatic males and male turkeys. Order by number. Prices, postpaid: 25c. per doz., 35c. per 25, 65c. per 50, \$1.00 per 100.

**PERFECT MARKER**

This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. It makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. Price of Cyphers Perfect Marker, 50c.

**CYPHERS POULTRY KILLING KNIFE**

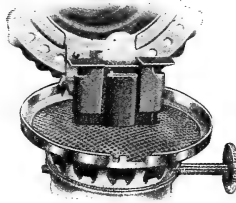
Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese, or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel with nickel handle. Whether you have half a dozen or several hundred fowls to kill and dress for market, one of these knives will prove a highly satisfactory investment. Price of killing knife, 50c.

CYPHERS SAFETY BROODER STOVE

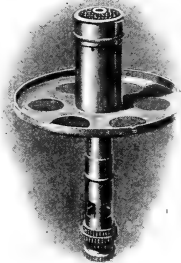
The safety water pan on the Cyphers Safety Brooder Stove holds nearly a quart of water, and extends out over the entire surface of the oil bowl, thus placing a sheet of cold water between the oil bowl and the flame jets. We have sold thousands of these to persons who build home-made brooders, and they give general satisfaction. Height, 7½ in., greatest width 10½ in. Price of Cyphers Safety Brooder Stoves, \$2.25 each.

"The Best Only"**HELPFUL ACCESSORIES FOR POULTRY—Continued****CYPHERS FLAME REDUCER**

The Cyphers Flame Reducer reduces the size of the flame on a No. 3 (large size) burner to that of a No. 1 (small size) burner, and does this without changing the wick or burner in any manner. By the same process that this burner reduces the size of the flame, it reduces the amount of oil consumed, saving more than fifty per cent. in cost of oil. Made in two sizes, large and small. In ordering, mention width of wick. Price of Cyphers Flame Reducer, either size, 25c.; postpaid, 30c.

**CYPHERS COMBINATION BLUE-FLAME GAS BURNER**

Cyphers Combination Blue-Flame Gas Burner illustrated herewith burns with a blue flame which produces the maximum amount of heat with the minimum consumption of gas. Made in two sizes, large and small. Price of burner complete, with heat spreader, ready to be attached to gas pipe or bracket, 50c.; postpaid, 60c.

**OVINAPHTHOL NEST EGG (Trade Mark Name)**

Kills Lice and Mites in Nests and on Fowl's Body Where They Congregate and Worry the Layers. No Trouble to Use. Simply Put Them in the Nest.

Cyphers Company's Ovinaphthol Lice Killing Nest Egg has become the standard combination anti-lice nest egg. By simply using this egg in the same manner as any ordinary nest egg is used, or placing it in one corner of the nest underneath the nesting material, the laying hens are relieved of lice and mites. In use, (when unwrapped) these nest eggs slowly evaporate, giving off fumes which kill the insects. They last a long time, retain their effectiveness until wholly evaporated and are warranted not to injure the eggs. They are of the size of ordinary hen-eggs and are tinted a natural brown color in imitation of natural eggs. The genuine Cyphers Ovinaphthol Nest Egg bears embossed on each egg the words "Ovinaphthol Nest Egg." Prices: 10c. each, postpaid, 15c.; 50c. per 1/2 doz., 75c. per doz. (By freight or express.)

**SALT CAT—FOR PIGEONS**

This is a standard preparation possessing aromatic and tonic properties of such roots, herbs and seeds as gentian, anise, caraway, cummin and coriander; also bone, crushed oyster shells, granulated charcoal, crushed limestone, rock salt, sulphate of iron, etc. It aids digestion, invigorates the system and promotes good health. It is put up in brick form which keeps the birds busy picking at it, and prevents waste. Is manufactured in our complete laboratory and we therefore control and guarantee the value of every ingredient. See page 7. Prices: 15c. per brick, \$1.50 per doz. If sent by mail, add 20c. per brick for postage.

All articles listed on this page at buyer's expense

HIGH-GRADE TESTED THERMOMETERS

Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers, and large numbers of chickens are killed in brooders for the same reason. The thermometers here listed are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested before they are shipped. Two-thirds of the thermometers on the market are made from improperly seasoned glass tubes. Our thermometer tubes are carried in stock two years before being mounted on the scale.

Note—The price of incubator thermometers does not include the wire hanger. Wire hangers will be supplied at ten cents extra for each thermometer. In ordering wire hangers be sure to state size of your incubator and year manufactured. If machine has no packer's slip bearing date of manufacture, send description of machine. This is important.

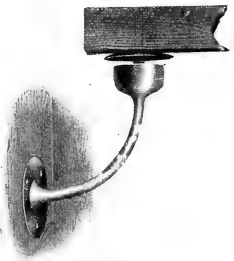
When ordering brooder thermometers, name the style of brooder in which it is to be used.

Incubator thermometers, 65c. each, \$1.20 two, postpaid; by express, \$5.50 per doz.

Brooder thermometers, 50c. each, 95c. for two, postpaid; by express, \$5.00 per doz.

**CYPHERS LICE-PROOF PERCH SUPPORT**

Cyphers Lice-Proof Perch Supports are manufactured of cast iron and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. They are cheap in price, easily put up and if once tried will always be used. They are attached to the wall with screws. The oil cup is covered with a cap to prevent an accumulation of dust. Fill each cup with Cyphers Lice Paint or with ordinary kerosene oil. When the little cup contains the oil of lice paint, it is impossible for lice to pass from the walls of the building to the roosts, or from the roosts to the building. Price, 40c. pair, \$2.00 per doz., single.

**CURTISS CAPONIZING SET**

This set is used generally by the practical poultrymen of Eastern Massachusetts who produce the famous "South Shore Soft Roasters" for the fastidious Boston market. It was invented after years of experimenting by J. H. Curtiss, the father of the "Soft Roaster" trade in the South Shore district. Cyphers Incubator Company, several years ago, bought the manufacturing and selling rights for this professional set of instruments, and by making them in large lots was able to reduce the price from \$5.50 per set to the present low figure. Price of complete set in neat and substantial velvet-lined case, postpaid, \$4.00.



"The Best Only"

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Troy Weight. 24 grains, 1 dwt.; 20 dwts. 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.

Apothecaries' Weight. 20 grains, 1 scruple; 3 scruples, 1 dram; 8 drams, 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy weight.

Avoirdupois Weight. 27 11-32 grains, 1 dram; 16 drams, 1 ounce; 16 ounces, 1 pound; 25 pounds, 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 cwt.; 2,000 pounds, 1 short ton; 2,240 pounds, 1 long ton.

Dry Measure. 2 pints, 1 quart; 8 quarts, 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 bushel; 36 bushels, 1 chaldron.

Liquid Measure. 4 gills, 1 pint; 2 pints, 1 quart; 4 quarts, 1 gallon; 31½ gallons, 1 barrel; 2 barrels, 1 hoghead.

Time Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute; 60 minutes, 1 hour; 24 hours, 1 day; 7 days, 1 week; 28, 29, 30 or 31 days, 1 calendar month (30 days, 1 month in computing interest); 365 days, 1 year; 366 days, 1 leap year.

Circular Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute; 60 minutes, 1 degree; 30 degrees, 1 sign; 90 degrees, 1 quadrant; 4 quadrants, 12 signs; or 360 degrees, 1 circle.

Long Measure. 12 inches, 1 foot; 3 feet, 1 yard; 5½ yards, 1 rod; 40 rods, 1 furlong; 8 furlongs, 1 stat. mile; 3 miles, 1 league.

Cloth Measure. 2½ inches, 1 nail; 4 nails, 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 yard.

Mariners' Measure. 6 feet, 1 fathom; 120 fathoms, 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths, 1 mile; 5,280 feet, 1 stat. mile; 6,085 feet, 1 naut. mile.

Miscellaneous. 3 inches, 1 palm; 4 inches, 1 hand; 6 inches, 1 span; 18 inches, 1 cubit; 21.8 inches, 1 Bible cubit; 2½ feet, 1 military space.

Square Measure. 144 sq. inches, 1 sq. foot; 9 sq. feet, 1 sq. yard; 30¼ sq. yards, 1 sq. rod; 40 sq. rods, 1 road; 4 roads, 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 sq. mile.

Surveyors' Measure. 7.92 inches, 1 link; 25 links, 1 rod; 4 rods, 1 chain; 10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods, 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 sq. mile; 36 sq. miles (6 miles square), 1 township.

Cubic Measure. 1,728 cubic inches, 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet, 1 cubic yard; 2,150.42 cubic inches, 1 standard bushel; 268.8 cubic inches, 1 standard gallon; 1 cubic foot, about four-fifths of a bushel; 128 cubic feet, 1 cord (wood); 40 cubic feet, 1 ton (shipping).

Metric Equivalents, Linear. 1 centimeter, 0.3937 inches; 1 decimeter, 3.937 inches; 0.328 feet, 1 meter, 39.37 inches, 1.0936 yards; 1 dekameter, 1.9884 rods; 1 kilometer, 0.62137 mile.

Square. 1 sq. centimeter, 0.1550 sq. in.; 1 sq. decimeter, 0.1076 sq. ft.; 1 sq. meter, 1.196 sq. yds.; 1 acre, 3.954 sq. rods; 1 hektar, 2.47 acres; 1 sq. kilometer, 0.386 sq. miles.

Volume. 1 cubic centimeter, 0.061 cubic in.; 1 cubic decimeter, 0.0532 cubic ft.; 1 cubic meter, 1 ster. 1.308 cubic yds.; 0.2759 cd., 1 liter, 0.908 qt. dry, 1.0567 qts. liq.; 1 dekaliter, 2.6417 gals.; .135 peck; 1 hektoliter, 2.8375 bus.

Weights. 1 gram, 0.03527 ounce; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 lbs.; 1 metric ton, 1.1023 English tons.

Approximate Metric Equivalents. 1 decimeter, 4 inches; 1 meter, 1.1 yards; 1 kilometer, ¾ of a mile; 1 hektar, 2½ acres; 1 ster. or cubic meter, ¾ of a cord; 1 liter, 1.06 qts. liquid, 0.9 quarts dry; 1 hektoliter, 2½ bushels; 1 kilogram, 2½ lbs.; 1 metric ton, 2,200 lbs.

Measurements of an Acre. The following will be found useful in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different pieces of ground under cultivation: 5 yards wide by 988 yards long, contains one acre; as do also the following measurements: 10 yards wide by 484 yards long; 20 yards wide by 242 yards long; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long; 70 yards wide by 69½ yards long; 80 feet wide by 726 feet long; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long; 120 feet wide by 363 feet long; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long; 240 feet wide by 181½ feet long, and 440 feet wide by 99 feet long.

REFERENCE TABLES

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS AND SOW AN ACRE

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.
Asparagus Roots.....	1000 to 7250
Barley.....	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill.....	1½ "
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills.....	½ "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	7 lbs.
Beet, mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 "
Buckwheat.....	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	2 "
Chicory.....	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 "
Lucerne.....	15 to 25 "
Crimson Trefoil.....	10 to 15 "
Large Red and Medium.....	8 to 12 "
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Corn, rice (shelled).....	2 qts.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.....	6 "
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 3 "
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	½ bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....	1 "
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 bu.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky.....	1 "
Blue, English.....	1 "
Hungarian and Millet.....	½ "
Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 5 "
Red Top, Fancy Clean.....	8 to 10 lbs.

	Quantity per acre.
Grass.....	20 to 28 lbs.
Red Top, Chaff Seed.....	4 bu.
Timothy.....	¼ bu.
Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	2 bu.
Hemp.....	½ "
Horse Radish Roots.....	10,000 to 15,000
Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Kohl Rabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 "
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 "
Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5 "
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 3 lbs.
Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	1½ to 4 "
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	15 "
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 "
Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 to 5 "
Seed for sets.....	40 to 80 "
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 "
Pears, garden, 1 pint to 100 feet of drill.....	1 to 2 bu.
Field.....	2 "
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 oz.
Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 to 12 "
Rye.....	1½ bu.
Salsify, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Sinagra, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 "
Spurry.....	15 "
Summer Savory.....	¾ "
Sunflower.....	8 "
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 "
Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 "
Tomato, 1 oz. to 450 plants.....	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 "
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1 to 3 lbs.
Vetches.....	2 bu.

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PLANTING, MATURITY, AND WEIGHT TABLE

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready beforehand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field, or seed is sown in the field. Also note that the last column is the approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Mobile, Ala.

*Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April, in the Fall, August to September.

FOR MORE DEFINITE INFORMATION READ PAGES 42 AND 43

	Time to Sow or Plant	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance of Plants in Rows	Quantity per Acre	Ready to use	Approximate Weight of Seeds per bu in lbs.
Artichoke—Tubers	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	6 to 8 bu.	Sept. to Oct.	50
Asparagus—Seeds	Mar. to Apr.	15 in.	4 to 6 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 years	60
Asparagus—Roots	Feb. to Mar.	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 18 in.	4,000 to 7,000	2 years	.....
Beans—Dwarf	*Mar. to Aug.	2½ ft.	4 to 6 in.	1½ bu.	8 weeks	60
Beans—Navy	May to June	2½ ft.	6 in.	¾ to 1 bu.	Winter	60
Beans—Soja	May to June	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Fall and winter	60
Beans—Pole	May to June	4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to ¾ bu.	10 weeks	60
Beets—Table	Feb. to July	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 3 mo.	19½
Beets—Sugar	Apr. to June	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	Fall and winter	19½
Buckwheat	June to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¾ to 1 bu.	Fall	50
Cabbage—Plants (early)	*Mar. to Apr.	30 in.	15 to 20 in.	10,000 to 14,000	June and July	54
Cabbage—Plants (late)	*July to Aug.	3 ft.	2 ft.	7,260	Fall and winter	54
Carrots	*Mar. to June	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	45 to 70 days	28
Cauliflower—Plants	*Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	8,000 to 10,000	3 months	54
Celery—Plants	June to Aug.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 3 in.	15,000 to 30,000	4 to 5 mo.	37
Clover—Red and Sapling	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 to 10 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Alsike	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	5 to 8 lbs.	Next year	60
Alfalfa	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Crimson	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	May 1	60
Corn—Garden	Mar. to July	3 to 3½ ft.	9 to 15 in.	4 to 6 qts.	2 to 3 mo.	44 to 50
Corn—Field (drills)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	10 to 18 in.	6 to 8 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Corn—Field (checked)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	4 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Cucumber	*Apr. to July	4 to 5 ft.	2 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	39	
Egg Plant—(Plants)	May to June	3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	5,000 to 6,000	2 to 2½ mo.	39
Endive	Aug.	18 in.	12 in.	4 to 5 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	26
Grass Seeds—(Winter)	Oct. to May	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	Next year	14
Lawn Grass Seeds—(Summer)						
Bermuda	May to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	80 to 100 lbs.	8 to 10 weeks	21
Horseradish—Roots	Jan. to Aug.	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	12,000 to 15,000	6 to 8 mo.	.....
Kale—Spring	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 weeks	.....
Kohl Rabi—(Plants)	*Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	21,000 to 34,000	2½ to 3 mo.	56
Lettuce—Plants	*Mar. to Sept.	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	40,000 to 80,000	1½ to 2 mo.	35
Melon—Musk	May to July	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	32
Melon—Water	May to June	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	3 lbs.	3 months	35
Millet—German	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	6 to 7 weeks	50
Mustard	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Oats—Spring	Mar. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	July 1	32
Oats—Winter	*Feb. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	June 20 to July 10	32
Okra	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	60 to 70 days	48
Onions—For large bulbs	Mar. to Apr.	12 to 14 in.	.....	4 to 5 lbs.	July to Aug.	39
Onions—For sets	Mar. to Apr.	10 to 12 in.	.....	40 to 50 lbs.	July	39
Onion Sets	Aug. to Mar., Apr.	12 in.	4 in.	15 to 16 bu.	June	32
Parsley	Mar. to Apr.	12 in.	.....	15 lbs.	July	48
Parsnip	Mar. to Apr.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	4 to 7 lbs.	Fall and winter	18
Peas—Smooth	Feb. to Mar.	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	1½ to 2 bu.	7 weeks	60
Peas—Wrinkled	Mar. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	1½ to 2 bu.	7 to 9 weeks	56
Peas—Canada Field	Feb. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	June 15	60
Peas—Cow	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	3 months	60
Pepper—Plants	May 15	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	11,000 to 14,000	2 to 2½ mo.	28
Peppers—(Early)	Feb. to Apr.	27 in.	10 to 12 in.	8 to 12 bu.	June to July	60
Potatoes—(Late)	July to Aug.	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 bu.	Oct. to Nov.	60
Sweet Potato—Planted in beds	Feb. 15	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	7,000 to 8,000	Sept. to winter	45
Pumpkin	May	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall	24
Radish	*Feb. to Aug.	10 to 15 in.	3 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40 days	56
Rape	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Rhubarb—Roots	Feb. to Apr.	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	5,000 to 7,000	Next year	.....
Rye	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	.....	.....
Salsify	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	Fall and winter	18
Spinach—Early	Nov. to Mar.	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	8 weeks	48
Sorghum	Mar. to July	Broadcast	or Drills	1½ bu. 1 pk. dr.	70 to 100 days	50
Squash	May to June	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall and winter	22
Teosinte	Mar. to June	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	3 to 5 lbs.	Aug. to Oct.	46
Tobacco—Plants	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	4,800 to 5,000	Sept. to Oct.	35
Tomato	May to July	30 in.	3 to 4 ft.	2,700 to 3,600	July until frost	20
Turnip	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	56
Vetch	*Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 lbs.	Feb. to Apr.	60
Wheat	Sept. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	June 20	60

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Insects, or Disease of Vegetables and Cause with Remedy or Preventive

Plant	Injury	Cause	Name	Remedy or Preventive
Asparagus	Shoots eaten	Beetle and Grub	Asparagus beetle	Poison grubs (Use Paris Green)
Asparagus	Shoots rusted	Rust	Asparagus rust	Bordeaux
Bean	Leaves eaten	Grub	Bean beetle	Poison or Kerosene
Bean	Leaves and pods spotted	Plant Disease	Anthraxnose	Emulsion
Beet	Leaves spotted	Plant Disease	Leaf spot	Bordeaux
Cabbage	Leaves lousy	Plant Lice	Cabbage Aphid	Bordeaux Kerosene Emulsion or Whale Oil Soap
Celery	Yellowish spotted leaves	Fungus	Celery Blight	Bordeaux
Cucumber	Gnawed leaves	Black and yellow beetle	Striped Cucumber beetle	Poisoned Bordeaux
Cucumber	Lousy tips	Aphis	Aphis	Tobaccotone
Cucumber	Mildew leaves	Fungus	Downy mildew	Bordeaux
Potato	Black leaves	Plant disease	Potato Blight	Bordeaux
Potato	Scabby potatoes	Plant disease	Potato scab	Corrosive sublimate solution
Squash	Mildew leaves	Fungus	Mildew	Bordeaux
Squash	Lousy tops	Plant Lice	Aphis	Tobaccotone
Tomato	Black leaves	Plant disease	Tomato blight	Bordeaux

ARSENATE OF LEAD

"Electro" Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead. We wish particularly, to call your attention to our "Electro" Arsenate of Lead in the dry powdered form. The principal advantage in an Arsenate of Lead as an insecticide is the "sticking" quality. To have this quality the Arsenate of Lead must not be in a granular or crystalline condition. This is true whether the Arsenate of Lead is in a paste or powdered form. Owing to our process, we can obtain a powdered Arsenate of Lead, physically, in an amorphous (non-crystalline) condition, consequently, the material retains its "sticking" power even though exposed to the most severe rains. "Electro" Powdered Arsenate of Lead has been subjected to the most severe trials on the part of Agricultural and Shade Tree Experts as well as the most practical growers, for the past few years and in every case has more than proved our claims.

Advantages of Purchasing Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead. Water is Cheap. In buying the powdered you are not buying or paying freight on from 40 to 60 lbs. of water in every 100 lbs.

Don't be misled by a slight saving in original cost.

	Powdered (33% arsenic, no water) Lbs. per 50 gal. water	Paste (20% arsenic, 40% water) Lbs. per 50 gal. water
Codling Moth	1 - 1½	1½ - 2½
Crucible	1 - 1½	1½ - 2
Tent Caterpillar	1½ - 1½	2 - 2½
Cherry Slug	1 - 1½	1½ - 2
Cabbage Worm	1	2
Curran Worm	1	2
Potato Beetle	1½ - 3	3 - 5
Elm Leaf Beetle	1½ - 3	3 - 5
Brown Tail Moth	1½ - 3	3 - 5
Gypsy Moth	1½ - 3	4 - 5
Tussock Moth	1½ - 3	4 - 5
Fall Web Worm	1½ - 3	3 - 4
Cranberry Worm	1½ - 3	3 - 4

"Electro" Arsenate of Lead is packed as follows:

Paste
600-lb. bbls.; 200-lb. kegs; 100-lb. kegs; 50-lb. kits; 25-lb. kits, 4 to a crate; 12½-lb. kits, 6 to a crate; 2-lb. jars, 24 to a case; 1-lb. jars, 24 to a case.

Powdered
300-lb. bbls.; 100-lb. kegs; 50-lb. kegs; 25-lb. kits; 12½-lb. kits, 4 to a crate; 6-lb. kits, 6 to a crate; 1-lb. cartons, 24 to a case.

Price: 1-lb. carton, 35c. each. Write for prices in larger quantities.

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"FARMOGERM"

Doubles Your Crops. Immense Crops Without Nitrate Fertilizers

No Time. No Labor. No Expense. Endorsed by the U. S. Government.

100,000 TESTIMONIALS



NEW, SURE and EASY way has recently been discovered to make worn-out or poor land **enormously productive** without nitrate fertilizers and **almost** without expense. Plants need nitrogen—can't grow without it. Heretofore, fertilizers have been needed to put nitrogen **into** the soil. Nitrogen is very necessary—is the most expensive part of fertilizers. The **new** way is **easier, surer, cheaper**—it is to let **nitrogen-gathering germs feed the plants**. These germs, when put into the soil, fasten themselves to the roots of the plants, draw the free nitrogen out of the air, and feed it to the plants. That's the secret of the **new** way that is making many farmers rich. The **germs** do the work—the **farmer** gets the profit. They save expense, reduce the work, increase the crops enormously, even make it possible to grow alfalfa and other clover crops where they **never** would grow before. When seeds are sprinkled with the solution before planting, the germs multiply in the soil very rapidly, and cause nodules to form on the roots of plants. These nodules collect the nitrogen out of the air and feed the plant roots. **Nitrogen is plant food**, and therefore a tremendous increase in crop is bound to come.

On poor or sandy soil, any leguminous (i.e., pod bearing crop), such as clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, vetch, peanuts, etc., can (provided good seed is used) be more than doubled the first year, by merely moistening the seed with a solution of Farmogerm bacteria and allowing it to dry on the seed before planting. Perhaps the greatest benefit may be derived the second year when any crop, such as wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes, etc., may be planted without fertilizer, and they will yield double what would otherwise be taken from the same land.

Farmogerm bacteria produce nodules on the roots of legumes such as peas, beans, clovers, etc. The nodules are 8% nitrates.

All ready to use, simply by moistening the seeds before planting.

Thirty dollars' worth of nitrates for \$2.00.

Wm. Hanna Thompson, M.D., LL.D., says: "The results reported by numerous farmers show from 50 to 100 per cent. increase in yield of inoculated seeds over seeds without such preparation."

Raise the biggest and best crop of peas, beans, sweet peas, clover alfalfa or vetches you ever had.

Improve your land by the use of Farmogerm bacteria which add nitrogen to the soil for future crops.

Can you afford to overlook this cheap but effective method which nature has provided for the enrichment of the soil? We furnish cultures good for all crops named, in 1 and 5 acre sizes as follows:

1 Acre Size - - - - - \$2.00

5 Acre Size - - - - - 9.00

When ordering, be sure and state for what crop Farmogerm is wanted.



THE PICTURE THAT TELLS THE STORY

No. 1 For Red, White, Crimson, Alsike, Mammoth and Berseem Clovers.

No. 2 For Alfalfa, or Lucerne, and Sweet Clover, Burr Clover.

No. 3 For Vetch and Canadian Field Peas.

No. 4 For Soy Beans and Cow Peas.

No. 5 For Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas.

No. 6 For Velvet Beans and Peanuts.

Garden size, mixed culture, good for peas, beans, and sweet peas, 50 cents per bottle. Also white clover for lawns.



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